

FINAL
Municipal Service Review
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALS	Advanced Life Support
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CDOF	California Department of Finance
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CKH	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
COPS	Citizens on Patrol
CSUS	California State University, Sacramento
CVP	Central Valley Project
DCWWTP	Dry Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant
DPPS	Dual Purpose Pump Station
DUI	driving under the influence
EMS	emergency medical services
FY	fiscal year beginning July 1
gpm	gallons per minute
gwh	gigwatt-hour
HRNPS	Highland Reserve North Pump Station
IRWMP	Integrated Water Resources Management Plan
ISO	Insurance Service Office
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
mgd	million gallons per day

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSR	Municipal Service Review
NCPA	Northern California Power Agency
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NID	Nevada Irrigation District
OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
PAL	Police Athletic League
PCTPA	Placer County Transportation Planning Agency
PCWA	Placer County Water Agency
PCWWTP	Pleasant Grove Waste Water Treatment Plant
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SIA	Sunset Industrial Area
SJWD	San Juan Water District
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SPMUD	South Placer Municipal Utility District
SPWA	South Placer Wastewater Authority
SPRTA	South Placer Transportation Authority
SR	State Route
SSO	sanitary sewer overflow
SVSP	Sierra Vista Specific Plan area
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WPCTSA	Western Placer Consolidated Transportation Services Agency
WPUSD	Western Placer Unified School District
WPWMA	Western Placer Waste Management Authority

WRSL	Western Regional Sanitary Landfill
WRSP	West Roseville Specific Plan area
WTF	Water treatment facility
WTP	Water treatment plant
WWD	Wastewater Collection Division
WWTRF	Wastewater treatment and reclamation facility

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Role and Responsibility of LAFCO

The fundamental role of a Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is to implement the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56000, et seq.), providing for the logical, efficient, and most appropriate formation of local municipalities, service areas, and special districts. The CKH requires all LAFCOs, including Placer County LAFCO, to conduct a Municipal Service Review (MSR) prior to updating the spheres of influence (SOI) of the various cities and special districts in the County (Government Code Section 56430). CKH requires an MSR and SOI update every 5 years. The focus of this MSR is to provide Placer County LAFCO with all necessary and relevant information related to services provided by the City of Roseville.

1.2 - Purpose of the Municipal Service Review

The purpose of the MSR is to collect data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of service provision by the City of Roseville (Exhibit 1). The analysis will also assess the ability of the City to provide services to the current Sphere of Influence and to an expanded SOI that includes Reason Farms. The MSR recognizes there are other service providers in the present SOI but will not evaluate those agencies or make a recommendation on the best service providers in the SOI.

This MSR will provide Placer LAFCO with an informational document and make determinations in each of the six areas prescribed by CKH. This MSR evaluates the structure and operation of the City and discusses possible areas for improvement, coordination, or changes to the SOI. Key sources for this study were agency-specific information gathered through strategic plans, general plans, websites, financial reports, agency audits, research, personal communication, and the Municipal Service Review Guidelines published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR 2003).

The report contains one section for each of the following six elements as prescribed by CKH:

- (1) **Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area.** This section reviews projected growth within the existing service boundaries of the City and analyzes the City's plans to accommodate future growth.
- (2) **Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services Including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies.** This section will discuss the services provided including the quality and the ability of the City to provide those services. This section will include a discussion of capital improvement projects currently underway and projects planned for the future.

- (3) **Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services.** The section reviews the City's fiscal data and rate structure to determine viability and ability to meet service demands.
- (4) **Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities.** This section of the MSR report will discuss whether the City shares facilities with the County, other cities, and special districts, including opportunities for sharing facilities to derive cost savings by avoiding duplication.
- (5) **Accountability for Community Service Needs, Including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies.** This section examines the City's current government structure, and considers the overall managerial practices. This section also examines how well the City makes its processes transparent to the public and invites and encourages participation.
- (6) **Matters Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery Required by Commission Policy.** This section includes a discussion of any local policies that may affect the ability of the City to provide efficient services.

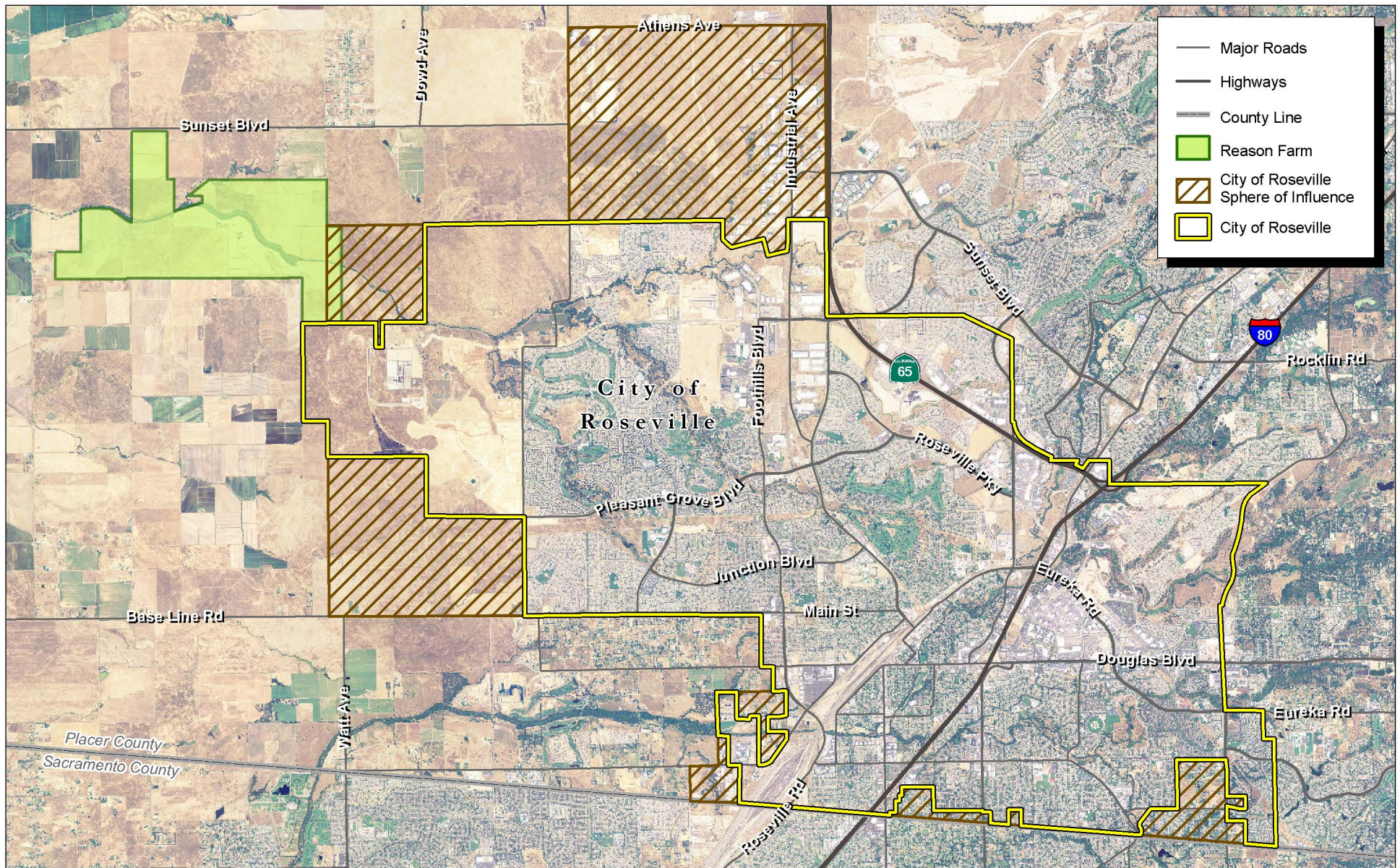
1.3 - Uses of the Municipal Service Review

Typically, the MSR is used to shed light on the operations of a local agency, identify agencies unable to perform their mandated services, or identify ways to provide more effective efficient services. Government Code Section 56375 allows LAFCO to take action on recommendations found in the MSR, which can range from initiating studies for changes of organization, updating the SOI, or initiating a change in organization.

Studies in anticipation of a change in organization are useful to identify potential issues that may arise during the process. Issues can range from legal barriers to fiscal constraints to concerns of residents and landowners. A study would allow more focused analysis and the opportunity to resolve issues or options before beginning the process.

The MSR also provides the necessary information to help LAFCO make decisions on a proposed Sphere of Influence update. In evaluating an expanded SOI, the MSR provides the information necessary to determine if the agency has the capability to serve a larger area. The MSR discusses the financial condition of the district, its source of revenues, and its projected expenses. It also includes a discussion of the projected infrastructure needs that would allow for expansion of those services. The MSR, however, does not address CEQA requirements of the SOI update. That requires a separate analysis.

Alternatively, the MSR can recommend changes in organization: consolidation, dissolution, merger, establishment of a subsidiary district, or the creation of a new agency that typically involves a consolidation of agencies. Those changes of organization will also require an environmental review and a tax sharing agreement, and they may require an election.



Source: NAIP for Placer County 2005, City of Roseville 2009, 2002.

1.4 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq., also known as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires public agencies to evaluate the potential environmental effects of their actions. Placer LAFCO has determined that this MSR is exempt under Class 6 categorical exemption.

“Class 6 consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities that do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource (CEQA Guidelines Section 15262).”

SECTION 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the MSR is to collect data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of service provision by the City of Roseville (Exhibit 1). The analysis will also assess the ability of the City to provide services to the current Sphere of Influence and to an expanded SOI that includes Reason Farms. The MSR recognizes there are other service providers in the present SOI but will not evaluate those agencies or make a recommendation on the best service providers in the SOI.

This MSR will provide Placer LAFCO with an informational document and make determinations in each of the six areas prescribed by CKH. This MSR evaluates the structure and operation of the City and discusses possible areas for improvement, coordination, or changes to the SOI.

The report addresses the following six elements:

- (1) Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area
- (2) Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services Including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies
- (3) Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services
- (4) Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities
- (5) Accountability for Community Service Needs, Including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies
- (6) Matters Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery Required by Commission Policy

The following represents a summary of the analysis and conclusions for each of the six areas as well as a discussion of the need for an expanded SOI.

2.1 - Growth and Population Projections

Although Roseville has been one of the fastest-growing cities in the California, having nearly tripled in size since 1990, growth has slowed dramatically in the last 5 years. Roseville grew only 2.2 percent between 2005 and 2009. Because of economic conditions, the next 5 years are likely to see modest growth of 5 to 10 percent.

2.2 - Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

The City of Roseville is a full-service city providing 11 essential services, including water, wastewater, solid waste, law enforcement, fire, parks and recreation, stormwater, street maintenance, transit, library, and an electric utility.

- 1) **Water.** The City of Roseville is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement and receives much of its water from surface water sources. The City has four operating wells but will use groundwater as a backup to surface water; it has six storage tanks with a capacity of 31 million gallons (mg). The City has sufficient reliable supplies for normal, dry and multiple dry years for the timeframe of this MSR.
- 2) **Wastewater.** The City is one of the member agencies of the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). It operates two wastewater treatment facilities: the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City has sufficient wastewater treatment capacity.
- 3) **Solid Waste.** The City is a member of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), which operates the Western Placer Material Recovery Facility (MRF). The MRF has sufficient capacity until 2036. The most recent data show the City has a diversion rate of 66 percent, which is in compliance with the 50 percent legal requirement.
- 4) **Law Enforcement.** The City maintains a full service police department with 200 full time personnel. Of those 127 are sworn officers. That results in a ratio of 1.13 officers per thousand population. The department includes animal control officers, an investigation unit, and a traffic unit. The City also operates a city jail. The crime rate has stayed around 4,000 crimes per 100,000 population for the last few years.
- 5) **Fire.** The Fire Department operates with primarily full-time staff out of eight fire stations. To aid fire suppression, the City has adopted a commercial sprinkler ordinance and residential sprinkler ordinance for compact development and a weed abatement program. The Fire Department primarily responds to medical emergency calls, but it has the capability to respond to fire, hazardous material incidents, and rescue calls as well. The Department meets its goal of responding to calls within 4 minutes, 80 percent of the time. It has an ISO rating of 3. The City recently adopted a standard of 15 to 20 minutes and an ISO rating of 8 or better for rural areas such as Reason Farms.
- 6) **Parks and Recreation.** The Parks and Recreation department operates and maintains 62 parks and open space areas of nearly 4000 acres. The Department also operates four swimming pools throughout the City and provides recreation programs for residents of all ages. One of the most popular programs is child care.
- 7) **Stormwater.** The City is part of the Dry Creek Basin and the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin. The City has developed an adequate storm drainage system. The City has adopted an ordinance to mitigate the effects of development on drainage. Included is a fee for the Pleasant Grove Retention Basin Project, which will build a retention basin on the Reason Farms property to mitigate concerns over flooding due to increased stormwater volume generated by development in Placer County.

- 8) **Street Maintenance.** The Street Maintenance Division of the Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining streets, sidewalks, and storm drain system maintenance. It also performs graffiti abatement.
- 9) **Public Transit.** Roseville Public Transit operates 14 local routes from four transfer hubs around the City. Roseville Transit provides Dial-a-Ride service and operates six commuter routes to Sacramento, which use six park and ride lots located throughout the City.
- 10) **Library.** Roseville has three public libraries with a circulation of nearly 1 million items. Because of budgetary concerns, the Library may be required to rely more heavily on volunteers, grants, and donations.
- 11) **Roseville Electric.** Roseville Electric provides service to approximately 52,000 customers. Roseville Electric is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA). The NCPA operate several facilities including geothermal and hydroelectric facilities capable of generating 110 megawatts (MW) and 250 MW of power, respectively. The new Roseville Energy Park, a natural gas fired plant, provides nearly half the power needs of City residents. Roseville Electric has sufficient capacity to meet the demand in the next 5 years.

2.3 - Financial Ability to Provide Services

Like most local agencies during the current economic slowdown, Roseville has experienced a shortfall in tax revenues. The City has responded by trimming its budget and reducing staff by about 8 percent. Services that rely on enterprise funds such as water, sewer, and solid waste collection have been able to collect sufficient revenues to meet expenses. However, in March 2009, the City Council approved rate increases over the next 2 years to meet anticipated expenses. Roseville Transit has experienced decreased revenues while it continues to recover 15-18% of its operational costs. Roseville Transit plans to reduce operating costs and increase fares to meet the required fare recovery rate. Roseville Electric will be seeking a rate increase as well, to cover added costs and shortfalls in revenues. Overall, the City has responded in a way to cut costs yet maintain essential services.

2.4 - Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City works cooperatively with several local agencies in the provision of most of its services.

Water

The City is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement and is in discussions with Placer County Water Agency to share groundwater data.

Solid Waste

The City is a member of Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), which operates the regional landfill.

Wastewater

The City operates two regional wastewater treatment facilities and is an active partner in SPWA.

Fire

The City works with Sierra College to provide training for future firefighters and shares its training facility with regional fire departments.

Law Enforcement

The City works cooperatively with law enforcement agencies throughout the region.

Transit

The City of Roseville is a member of the South Placer Regional Transportation Agency, the Placer County Transportation Planning Agency, the Western Placer Consolidated Transportation Services Agency, and the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. The City works cooperatively with other transit providers in the region.

Parks

The City works cooperatively with the school district to collocate parks with schools. In addition, the City worked cooperatively with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the State Museum Resources Department on the Maidu Interpretive Center.

Other Services

Roseville participates in the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on regional flood control issues.

2.5 - Government Structure and Accountability

The City of Roseville is a charter city with a five-member City Council elected to staggered four-year terms. The City operates under a council–manager form of government. The Council meets on the first and third Wednesday of the month. Meetings are duly noticed under the Brown Act.

The City communicates with residents through a series of newsletters and encourages participation on its thirteen boards and commissions.

The City Council also serves as the Board of Directors of the Redevelopment Agency. The Agency has several projects in the Downtown area.

The City has nearly 1300 employees, down from nearly 1400 last year, which was due to the economic downturn.

2.6 - Other Matters Related to Effective Service Delivery

LAFCO policies on encouraging logical growth patterns, preserving agriculture and open space, and discouraging urban sprawl may influence future growth of the City. The Reason Farms retention basin proposal has addressed potential loss of agricultural land through mitigation where the City will keep the land in agriculture until the retention basin is built.

2.7 - Sphere of Influence Recommendations

In assessing the future SOI of the City, two issues have been identified. They consist of the inclusion of Reason Farms and the detachment of the Sunset Industrial Area (SIA). With regard to Reason Farms the retention basin is important to regional flood control. The City has been collecting funds over the last several years to purchase the property and build the retention basin. The Commission should allow an expansion of the SOI to Reason Farms.

The County has been active in planning and providing services to the SIA and has requested it be removed from the City's SOI. Given the implications and affects to both the City and the County, the Commission should defer its decision until they receive a request for a change in organization for the SIA.

During the preparation of this MSR, the City circulated an EIR for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area in the southwestern portion of the current SOI. The EIR evaluated environmental impacts for approximately 2,064 acres of mixed-use development including 373 acres outside the current SOI. Development in the SVSP and a request for an expanded SOI is likely to occur during the next MSR cycle.

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND

The City of Roseville is located in western Placer County, 19 miles northeast of Sacramento and 16 miles southwest of Auburn. Roseville was established in 1864 during the period of construction of the transcontinental railroad. The town was originally named Junction, as it was the location where the railroad crossed the rail line linking Lincoln to Folsom. In 1906, the Southern Pacific Railroad moved its facilities to Roseville, making it a major railroad center. The City incorporated shortly thereafter, in 1909.

At the center of town is the Old Town Historical Zone, located within the triangle formed by Pacific, Lincoln, and Washington streets. The area saw the first commercial development and eventually became the center of entertainment with the building of the McRae Opera House, the Rose Theater in 1915, the Roseville Theater in 1926, and the Tower Theater in 1940. The McRae Opera House still continues to be a focal point of Historic Old Town. The theaters have been renovated and offer year-round live performances and theater workshops for adults and children.

The City of Roseville is a full-service city that provides a wide range of services to its residents. Among those services are water, wastewater, solid waste, law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, parks and recreation, storm drainage, street maintenance, public transit, libraries, and an electric utility.

Many of these services began around the time of incorporation. Some of the first services provided were fire and police. The fire department was organized in 1907 as a citizen volunteer fire department. In 1910, it became the Municipal Volunteer Fire Department, consisting of two hose carts, each with six firefighters and a captain. Today, the Fire Department includes eight stations with full-time professionals who staff eight engine companies, two truck companies, a hazardous material response task force, and a rescue task force.

In 1909, the Board of Trustees, which later became the City Council, appointed the first City Marshall. The position transformed into the Chief of Police in 1929; the Police Department formed in 1931 and consisted of the Police Chief and five officers. The headquarters was also moved from the Barker Hotel to City Hall. Today, the Police Department has 150 sworn officers, 64 civilian employees, and 64 volunteers.

Electricity service began when, under the direction of the Committee on Public Improvements, the first load of electric poles arrived in 1906. In 1920, the City purchased the PG&E electric plant for \$6,500. More recently, Roseville Electric began receiving electricity from the Roseville Energy Park, a gas-fired plant that produces nearly half the electricity needs of residents.

Roseville's first public library, the Carnegie Library, was opened in 1912. It began with a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. In 1922, the Carnegie Library's collection included some 4,000

books, eight newspapers, and 28 magazines. In 1979, a second library, the Downtown Library, was built on Taylor Street. In 2007, the third library, Martha Rile Community Library, opened with a collection of 30,000 items.

City parks and recreation services began in 1917 with the purchase of 17 acres of land along Dry Creek, named Royer Park after its former owner. The City Recreation Department was formally established in 1948 with a staff of five and a budget of \$5,000. In 1963, the City acquired a swimming pool from the Johnson Family that was originally built in 1921.

Solid waste collection came later. The City began providing garbage service in 1932 for 50 cents a month.

Each of these services and its associated capacity to serve the expanded SOI will be reviewed in this document.

While the City provides most essential services, there are some services provided by special districts. The Roseville Public Cemetery District maintains and operates the Roseville Cemetery. The cemetery district is a dependant district whose board is appointed by the Board of Supervisors to 4-year terms. The Placer Mosquito & Vector Control District is responsible for monitoring health threats borne by mosquitoes or other vectors, such as the West Nile Virus. The Placer Resource Conservation District is responsible for soil conservation primarily in the agricultural lands that surround the City. Water is provided to the City for distribution by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) and the San Juan Water District (SJWD). These special districts and the County provide services in the SOI area, which is still under the jurisdiction of the County.

SECTION 4: GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The City of Roseville accounts for nearly one-third the population of Placer County. The current population is estimated at 112,343 compared with a county total of 339,577. The population of the City has steadily risen since its incorporation in 1909. Table 1 shows that over the last 24 years, the City has seen rapid growth, nearly doubling in size between 1985 and 1995 and doubling again between 1995 and 2009.

Table 1: Population Growth

Year	Residents	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1985	29,988	—
1990	44,585	9.7
1995	56,479	5.3
2000	79,921	8.3
2005	103,165	5.8
2009	112,343	2.2

Source: City of Roseville 2009d; CDOF 2009a

More recently the growth rate has decreased to an average of 2 percent per year. The most recent General Plan projects the population in 2020 to reach 146,495, which represents 2.7 percent annual growth. However, that projection was made before the recent slowdown in residential construction.

Data compiled by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) indicate that the population in the SACOG region is expected to reach 3.23 million by 2030, and 3.95 million by 2050. This implies an average annual growth rate of 1.70 percent between 2000 and 2030 years, and 1.01 percent for the following 20 years.

The California Energy Commission (CEC) as part of its energy demand forecasts makes population projections for each of the service areas. While no specific forecasts were made for Roseville Electric service area, there were forecasts for SMUD and PGE. For the 5-year period from 2010 to 2015, the CEC forecasts an annual growth rate of just over 1 percent.

In estimating the population growth for the 5-year time horizon of the MSR, the data from CDOF and projections from SACOG and the General Plan should be considered. On that basis, the population growth for the City over the next 5 years should be between 5 and 10 percent.

During the preparation of this MSR the City has circulated a DEIR for the development of the Sierra Vista Specific Planning Area. The SVSP includes 2,064 acres of mixed use development in the southwest portion of the current SOI. Of those 2,064 acres approximately 373 acres are outside the

current SOI boundary. Development of the SVSP would add some 6,650 dwelling units and a projected population of 16,891 assuming 2.54 persons per household. However, buildout out of the SVSP is not likely to occur within the timeframe of this MSR. The analysis of the development of the SVSP along with territory outside the current SOI would need to be addressed in subsequent MSR's.

Determinations

- 4.1** Because of the economic downturn, the rapid growth experienced between 1980 and 2005 will be reduced to very modest growth within the next 5 years of 5 to 10 percent.

SECTION 5: PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

The City of Roseville is a full-service city, providing 11 essential services. The City provides water, wastewater, solid waste, law enforcement, fire, street maintenance, stormwater, public transit, parks and recreation, libraries, and an electric utility. Those services are complemented by special districts that provide cemetery, resource conservation, and mosquito abatement and vector control services.

The City also has a capital improvement program for several of the departments. A listing of projects, their funding sources, and schedules for completion is found in Appendix A.

5.1 - Water

Water distributed by the City of Roseville comes from surface water supplied by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) and the San Juan Water District (SJWD), and from groundwater from wells owned and operated by the City. The City also uses recycled water to meet some of its needs. The City is in the process of installing water meters as required by law. In addition, the City does provide some water to customers outside the city limits. This section reviews the supply, demand, reliability, facilities and water rates. Table 2 shows the number of connections by customer classification for 2004 projected out to 2015—the timeframe of this MSR. The values for single-family houses include metered and unmetered connections.

Table 2: Roseville Connections by Customer Classification

Customer Classification	2004	2010 ^a	2015 ^a
Single Family	33,155	44,268	53,122
Multi-Family	222	296	356
Commercial	1,534	2,048	2,458
Industrial	24	32	38
Institutional	116	155	186
Landscape Irrigation	1,127	1,505	1,806
Total	36,178	48,305	57,966
Notes: ^a Projected assuming a population of 118,732 in 2010 and 133,680 in 2015. Source: City of Roseville, 2006b.			

Water rates were adjusted in March by the City Council. For a one inch meter service charges are \$24.35 and \$0.33 per 100 cubic feet for a metered residence or a flat rate of \$17.45 for unmetered residences. The rate will increase on April 1, 2010 to \$26.55 service charge and \$0.36 per 100 cubic feet for a metered residence or a flat rate of \$19.00 for unmetered residences.

5.1.1 - Supply

The City of Roseville has three sources of water supply: 1) surface water, 2) recycled water for irrigation and cooling water, and 3) groundwater in dry years or in times of emergency.

Surface Water

The City currently has allocations for 66,000 acre-feet of American River surface water that has been diverted from Folsom Lake. Of the 66,000 acre-feet, 32,000 acre-feet is from Central Valley Project (CVP) supplies through a contract entitlement with the United States Bureau of Reclamation, 10,000 acre-feet with two options for 10,000 each of additional acre-feet through the Middle Fork Project of the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), and 4,000 acre-feet through a contract with San Juan Water District (SJWD). The 4,000 acre-feet from SJWD are only available during wet and normal years. The City's surface water entitlements are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Surface Water Entitlements

Source	Contract Number	Amount (acre-feet)
USBR – Central Valley Project, Folsom Lake	14-06-200-3474A	32,000
PCWA – Middle Fork Project	—	10,000
PCWA Option	—	10,000
PCWAOption	—	10,000
SJWD – PCWA Middle Fork Project	—	4,000
Total		66,000
Source: City of Roseville, 2006b.		

The City may purchase Section 215 water from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation when available, but has not done so. Section 215 water is water the Bureau releases from Folsom Lake that is in excess of the entitlements and rights of downstream users, and is usually only available during winter months.

There are no physical constraints on the current surface water supplies that would limit the ability to meet current and projected demands within the City's existing service area. Table 4 shows normal year water supplies.

Table 4: Projected Normal-Year Water Supplies (acre-feet/year)

Water Supply Sources		2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Surface water	USBR CVP	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
	PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	SJWD – PCWA	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

Table 4 (Cont.): Projected Normal-Year Water Supplies (acre-feet/year)

Water Supply Sources	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Surface water subtotal	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Water Forum maximum surface water diversion ^a	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,900
Groundwater ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled water ^c	2,045	2,628	3,153	3,468	3,642	3,825
Water supply loss due to water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desalination water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60,945	61,528	62,053	62,368	62,542	62,725
Notes: ^a Total surface water diversion limited to 58900 acre-feet per the Water Forum Agreement. ^b Groundwater not to be used in normal and wet years. ^c Source for recycled water for 2010 to 2030 is City of Roseville 2009o Source: City of Roseville 2006b.						

Water Forum Agreement

The Water Forum Agreement is a signed agreement intended to preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the lower American River, while providing a safe water supply for the region through the year 2030. The City has agreed to limit its diversion of water from Folsom Reservoir to 58,900 acre-feet rather than its entire contract entitlement of 66,000 acre-feet during average years, and to divert a proportionately decreasing amount during drier years down to 39,800 acre-feet in the driest years.

When supplies are limited to the lower end of the Water Forum ramp, the City will also provide up to 20,000 acre-feet of re-operation water to the American River (equal to difference between 39,800 acre-feet and the 1995 baseline demand of 19,800 acre-feet). The City will enter into an agreement with PCWA whereby PCWA will modify operations of their reservoirs to provide the agreed upon flow in the American River for that year. During all supply reduction scenarios, the City will reduce the demand through additional conservation and supplement supplies with groundwater and increased recycled water use.

Groundwater

Groundwater is only used as a dry year supply and as emergency backup supply. There are four wells currently in place and operational. The City's groundwater wells and their capacity are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Groundwater Supply

Facility	Install/ Rehab Date	Depth Well feet	Rated Capacity gpm	Service Zone
Darling Way (Well No. 4)	1958/1999	303	1,000	1
Oakmont (Well No. 5)	1978/1999	360	1,950	1
Diamond Creek (Well No.6)	2002	323	2,700	4
Atlantic Street	Pre-1958	330	800	1
Woodcreek North (Well No. 7)	2008	450	1,800	1
Notes: gpm = gallons per minute Source: City of Roseville, 2006b, 2009o.				

The City of Roseville is planning to implement a citywide Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) program to maintain groundwater as a sustainable resource, improve the City's water supply reliability, and meet regional conjunctive use program goals. The City is in the process of preparing an EIR for the project. The Notice of Preparation was released in June 2009.

The City currently has a demonstration-level aquifer storage program project conducted in partnership with the California Department of Water Resources and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The program was launched in 2003. Water from Folsom Lake is injected into the well site at Leonard Duke Davis Park during times of sufficient rainfall and is stored in the aquifer. In 2007, the City began delivering the water to its customers. Water extracted from the ASR well meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

In addition to the five wells described above, the City has plans to construct 7 more wells. These wells would be designed to include provisions to allow for ASR use. Once built, the City's groundwater facilities would allow for delivery of up to 73 AF per day or 27,500 AFY if run on a continuous basis.

Recycled Water

Recycled water refers to wastewater treatment plant effluent that has received a level of treatment that meets the State requirements for direct non-potable re-use (for example, irrigation of landscaping). The City currently uses recycled water from the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant. The water is delivered through a distribution network to parks, streetscapes, and golf courses.

The recycled water distribution system operates under a Master Water Reclamation permit (Order No. 97-147) issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Order No. 97-147 was amended in

2005 (Amendment No. 2) to include recycled water from the Pleasant Grove Waste Water Treatment Plant.

In 2005, the City used approximately 2,040 acre-feet of recycled water for landscaping purposes and 4,480 acre-feet as a mandatory discharge into Dry Creek. Recycled water demand- is expected to increase by approximately 1,785 AFY for a total recycled water demand of 3,825 AFY at buildout of the City's existing General Plan. Currently, the City is providing the maximum demand for recycled water and has an excess or "potential amount of water" that could be available. However, storage capacity for recycled water would need to be developed in order to store the recycled water during winter months when the excess is available and demand is lower, for use during summer months when availability is low and demand is high. The City is continuing to evaluate its ability to provide recycled water and to develop incentives, including rate discounts, to encourage customers to use recycled water.

Distribution, Water Treatment Facilities and Storage Capacity

The City's water distribution system includes raw water facilities to deliver surface water supplies to the City's water treatment plant and the potable water facilities, which deliver potable water to City water customers. In addition to the potable water system, the City also operates a recycled water distribution system.

Raw water facilities include infrastructure owned and operated by the USBR as well as those owned and operated by the City of Roseville. USBR facilities include an 84-inch intake pipeline and pumping plant. The pumping plant has capacity for San Juan Water District (SJWD), Roseville and portions of the City of Folsom. Roseville pumping capacity limits are 150 cubic feet per second (96.9 mgd). Once through the pumping station, water is conveyed through an 84-inch pipeline to the "Hinkel Y" where flows to SJWD and Roseville are split. Raw water for Roseville then flows through parallel raw water pipelines to the City's WTP. These pipelines include a short segment of 60-inch pipeline followed by parallel 60-inch and 48-inch pipelines. The raw water is then introduced at the influent portion of the Barton Road plant for treatment.

The City's water treatment plant has a capacity of 100 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant was recently expanded from 60 mgd for greater reliability, to meet daily peaking requirements, and to meet regional conjunctive use strategies.

The City's potable water supply system is comprised of pipes, storage facilities, booster pumping stations, groundwater wells and pressure regulating stations. Distribution piping in the City ranges from as large as 66-inch diameter to as small as 4-inch diameter. The City designs its distribution system to meet various pressure and velocity criteria under average day, maximum day and peak hour delivery scenarios. In general, the City's system meets the maximum day demand criterion of 6 feet

per second (fps) for transmission main velocity (i.e., the rate at which water flows through the pipelines) and the water pressure criterion of 50 pounds per square inch (psi). There are a few locations where these criteria are not met, but these discrepancies are minimal and do not adversely affect water service to customers.

The City has six storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 31 million gallons. They include one 2-million-gallon tank made of steel, and one 4-million-gallon, two 6-million-gallon, and one 10-million-gallon tank made of pre stressed concrete. A sixth storage tank provides another 3 million gallons of storage capacity.

There are two pumping stations currently in the City with plans for a third. The existing stations are the Dual Purpose Pump Station (DPPS) and the Highland Reserve North Pump Station (HRNPS). The DPPS provides the ability to fill the City's North East Storage Reservoirs during off-peak demand periods and boosts water pressure to higher elevation areas. The HRNPS also boots water pressure to the higher elevation areas of the Highland Reserve North Specific Plan area. A future water storage tank and pump station are planned for construction within the West Roseville Specific Plan Area to serve customers in the western portion of the City.

Supply Reliability

In reviewing supply reliability in Table 6, three scenarios are considered: a normal water year, a single dry year and multiple dry years. For the purposes of this analysis, the acre-feet of recycled water are assumed to be the maximum amount as indicated in Table 4 above.

Table 6: 2030 Water Supply Reliability (acre-feet/year)

Water Supply Sources		Normal Water Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Surface Water	USBR CVP	32000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	PCWA	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	SJWD – PCWA	4,000	0	0	0	0	0
Surface water total		66,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
Water Forum maximum allowable		58,900	39,800	54,900	49,867	44,843	39,800
Groundwater		0	6,790	0	0	1,747	6,790
Recycled water ^b		3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825	3,825
Water supply loss due to water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 (Cont.): 2030 Water Supply Reliability (acre-feet/year)

Water Supply Sources	Normal Water Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years			
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Desalination water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	62,725	50,415	57,825	53,692	50,415	50,415
Percent of normal year supply	100	80	92	86	80	80
Notes: ^a Water Forum restrictions are on allowable surface water diversion only and do not impact groundwater or recycled supply availability. Water Forum restrictions are the controlling factor on allowable surface water diversions, except for Year 1 of a Multiple-dry water year, when the Contract restriction is controlling. ^b Source City of Roseville 2009o. Source: City of Roseville, 2006b						

The City has also developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The plan is designed to address shortages and outages that could affect water supply. Long duration shortages would be addressed by a drought contingency plan, while short-term disruptions would be addressed by the existing storage system and interties with neighboring jurisdictions. Groundwater would also be available should these strategies fail to resolve the shortages.

The City has also adopted ordinances to mitigate drought conditions. The ordinances allow the City to declare a drought of stage 1 through 5, with 5 being the most severe. The measures imposed range from water conservation, restricting water use for washing vehicles and landscape irrigation, to initiating the use of groundwater. The ordinances would allow the City to cover supply shortages up to 50 percent.

5.1.2 - Demand

Table 7 indicates the historic and anticipated water demand through 2030. The data are based on population projections of 133,680 in 2015 and 137,403 by 2030 (City of Roseville, 2006).

Table 7: Historic and Projected Water Use and Demand (acre-feet/year)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Potable	25,544	31,500	37,626	45,152	49,667	52,153	54,757
Recycled	1,100	2,045	2,628	3,153	3,468	3,642	3,825
Total	26,644	33,545	40,254	48,305	53,135	55,795	58,582
Notes: Includes unaccounted for water which is un-metered water use such as fire protection and training, system and street flushing, sewer cleaning, construction, system leaks and unauthorized connections. May also result from meter inaccuracies. Source: City of Roseville. 2006b, City of Roseville 2009o							

A comparison between Table 7 expected demand and Table 6 supply reliability shows that the City has sufficient water through 2015, the timeframe of this MSR. By 2030, the data shows the City would need to find additional sources or rely more heavily on conservation to meet anticipated demand. The development of areas within the current SOI could be impacted by the anticipated shortfall. In that case, the addition of the seven wells currently in the planning stage would be one way to allow for future development.

Determinations

- 5.1.1** The City has sufficient water supply to meet the demand through the timeframe of this MSR. Supply reliability is above 80 percent in prolonged drought conditions.
- 5.1.2** The City operates five wells used in case of emergency.
- 5.1.3** The City is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement.
- 5.1.4** The City maintains a storage capacity of 31 million gallons in six storage tanks.

5.2 - Wastewater

The City provides wastewater services through its Environmental Utilities Department. Roseville's Wastewater Collection Division (WWD)—a division of the Environmental Utilities Department—serves an area of approximately 35 square miles and provides service to approximately 110,000 customers. The wastewater collection system consists of approximately 746 miles of sewer pipe ranging in size from 4 inches to 72 inches in diameter, 9973 maintenance holes, and 14 neighborhood lift stations. The WWD is responsible for the management, operations, and maintenance of the City's sanitary sewer collection system, including inspections, cleaning, repairing, and monitoring the gravity sewer lines, force mains, and lift stations. Requirements for operations and maintenance, design and performance, emergency response, monitoring, and other necessary procedures audits and reports are outlined in the City's Sewer System Management Plan.

Average dry weather flow in the sewer system is approximately 17 mgd. The WWD has experienced a moderate number of Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) incidences—approximately 168 in the last 3 years resulting in approximately 15,203 gallons of release from the sanitary sewer collection and conveyance system. These occurrences have occurred primarily from blockage in the service laterals. They were mitigated in a timely manner and did not result in negative impacts to the public health or the environment.

The South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) was created in 2000 to oversee policy for funding regional wastewater infrastructure. The SPWA consists of three separate agencies: the City of Roseville, the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), and Placer County. The three agencies provide service to Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis, portions of Granite Bay, and portions of unincorporated Placer County. The SPWA published the most recent South Placer Regional

Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (Evaluation) in 2007 to provide SPWA with a new baseline characterization of its wastewater and recycled water systems for June 2004 and buildout conditions, and to provide a long-term planning tool for identifying and implementing capital improvement projects.

The Evaluation recommends one trunk sewer improvement for buildout conditions for the City of Roseville only if additional investigation deems it necessary. The improvement consists of a 21-inch Gravity Sewer with an estimated Capital Cost of \$1,452,000 and a Proposed CIP Budget Cost of \$1,888,000. Recommended sewer extension projects for the City of Roseville include 8,550 feet of force mains and two pump stations with an estimated Capital Cost of \$4,386,000 and a Proposed CIP Budget Cost of \$5,702,000. Intensification and rezoning in Roseville and Rocklin would add additional flows to the buildout scenarios. The Evaluation indicates that intensification and rezoning would not affect the recommendations outlined in the Evaluation.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP) located on Booth Road, processes wastewater from eastern and southern portion of Roseville. The Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) west of Sun City Roseville within the West Roseville Specific Plan processes wastewater from the northwest portion of Roseville.

The rate structure is specified in the Roseville Municipal Code. The monthly rate effective May 1, 2009 is \$27.90 per unit. The rate will increase to \$29.00 per unit in April 2010.

The DCWWTP collection system is primarily gravity flow. Treatment consist of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering and disinfection. In May 2009, the disinfection system was converted from chlorine to a UV system. The UV system allows the DCWWTP to comply with the California Toxics Rule that requires the chlorine content of the effluent to be in the parts per billion range. Water from the plant meets all requirements for Title 22 recycled water standards and “full unrestricted use” as specified by the California Department of Health Services. Some of the recycled water is used for irrigation of four major golf courses, parks, and streetscapes. The remainder is discharged into Dry Creek. The current average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 11 million gallons per day (mgd), of which approximately 6 mgd come from the City of Roseville. The peak daily wet weather flow (PWWF) during the last 12 months was 22 mgd. The plant can discharge up to 18 mgd ADWF and 45 mgd PWWF into Dry Creek under an existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit No. CA0079502 adopted on June 12, 2008.

Similar to the DCWWTP, the PGWWTP collection system operates primarily by gravity flow. Treatment consists of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering, and disinfection. The disinfection system relies on chlorine; it is expected to be converted to a UV system by 2010. Water from the plant meets all requirements for Title 22 recycled water standards and “full

unrestricted use” as specified by the California Department of Health Services. Some of the recycled water is used to supply cooling water to the Roseville Energy Park and irrigation for landscaping in the West Roseville Specific Plan. The remainder of the water is discharged into Pleasant Grove Creek.

The peak daily flow rate in FY 2007-08 was 6.1 mgd with an average dry weather flow of 14.6 mgd. Approximately 4 mgd comes from the City of Roseville. The PGWWTP is permitted to discharge up to 12 mgd average dry weather flow. PGWWTP is in the process of being upgraded so that it will be permitted to discharge 15 mgd average dry weather flow.

Determinations

5.2.1 The City participates in the SPWA and operates two regional wastewater treatment facilities.

5.2.2 The current system has excess capacity and can accommodate anticipated growth.

5.3 - Solid Waste

Solid waste collection and disposal is one of the many services provided by the City through the Environmental Utilities Solid Waste Division. Fees are collected from residential, commercial, and industrial customers to cover costs for collection and disposal. Residential rates effective May 1, 2009 are \$22.05 for a 60- or 90-gallon container and will be increased to \$22.70 effective April 1, 2010. Commercial rates are \$9.05 this year and \$9.30 effective April 1, 2010.

Solid waste is transported to the Western Placer Material Recovery Facility (MRF) operated by the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), which comprises the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville, and Placer County. The MRF opened in November 1995 at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). The WPWMA contracts with Nortech Waste, LLC, a private firm, to operate the MRF and with Nortech Landfill, Inc., a private firm, to operate the landfill.

The WRSL handles refuse from both municipal and commercial haulers. The refuse is sorted to recover recyclable materials including green waste, ferrous/metallic items, plastic and glass, scrap paper, junk mail, magazines, paperboard and cardboard. The facility has two units covering 281 acres, of which 231 acres are available for disposal. Unit 1 is permitted to handle 1,900 tons per day and 624 vehicles per day. Unit 1 has a total capacity of 36,350,000 cubic yards. As of July 1, 2009, a total of 10,911,366 cubic yards have been disposed at the landfill, leaving a remaining capacity of 25,438,634 cubic yards.

Unit 2 has a maximum permitted capacity of 17,677,700 cubic yards and is capable of processing 1,200 cubic yards per day. Although permitted for 1,200 tons per day, Unit 2 is only physically able to handle 1,050 tons per day because of its hours of operation and the limited size of its handling floor.

Material that is not recycled is taken to the WRSL located on 320 acres at the southwestern corner of Athens Avenue and Fiddymment Road. The WRSL is a Class III non-hazardous landfill owned by WPWMA. It is permitted for a maximum of 1,200 tons per day. In January 2004, WPWMA expanded the capacity of the landfill to 25.7 million cubic yards.

The City recycles solid waste through the Western Placer Recovery Facility. The MRF diverts approximately 20 percent of all the material it receives from disposal. This helps communities achieve the state-mandated rate of 50 percent for all jurisdictions. The most recent data for 2006 approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) showed Roseville had a diversion rate of 66 percent. For the same period, the diversion rate for other Placer County agencies ranged from 49 percent at Loomis to 69 percent at Colfax.

As the trash is delivered, it is compacted to maximize the life of the landfill. Decomposing trash produces methane, a greenhouse gas. The WPWMA collects the gas from the landfill to reduce health hazards. A portion of the gas is used to run two internal combustion engines that generate a cumulative 1.6 megawatts of electricity, capable of providing power to 1,000 homes.

In 2003, the JPA received permission to raise the height of the facility from 180 feet to 295 feet. With the height increase, the landfill is unlikely to reach capacity until 2036, assuming a high growth rate. However, under current projected development conditions of slower growth, the landfill has a projected lifespan extending through 2042.

Determinations

5.3.1 The most recently available solid waste diversion rate for the City is 66 percent, exceeding the state mandate of 50 percent.

5.3.2 The City has sufficient landfill capacity until 2042.

5.4 - Law Enforcement

The Police Department is a full-service department with a staff of 200. That includes 127 full-time sworn positions and 73 professional staff. This past year saw 12 positions cut because of budgetary concerns. Even with the cuts, the ratio of sworn officers per thousand residents is above 1 at 1.13. Roseville maintains one police station.

The Police Department has nine divisions. The Administration Division sets goals and provides management and leadership to the department, including training, personnel, public information, and volunteers. Because of budget cuts, the Department will rely more on volunteers for certain tasks. It is anticipated that volunteer hours will increase from 8,900 to 12,000 in FY 2009-10. The Records Unit process police reports, citations and other legal documents. The Community Services Division provides a wide range of services for youth and families. The unit coordinates neighborhood policing

services, helps organize neighborhood watch groups and other crime prevention efforts, and places officers on school campuses.

The Patrol unit provides sworn officers to respond to emergencies and routine calls for service. The Patrol unit includes the Regional SWAT team and the Crime Suppression Unit, which targets gangs, known offenders, and emerging crime problems. In FY 2007, there were 107 patrol units who responded to 48,559 calls for service, which resulted in 8,380 arrests and misdemeanor citations. The Department estimates that the calls for service will remain around 48,000 for the upcoming fiscal year. The crime rate has stayed around 4,000 per 100,000 population for the past 3 years.

Table 8: Police Department Operations Activities (Fiscal Year Ending June 30)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arrests	4,120	5,578	7,602	7,360	5,464
Traffic Citations	11,382	15,260	18,587	19,893	18,883
Patrol units	75	97	110	107	107
Source: City of Roseville 2008c.					

The Investigation Division investigates major crimes with the goal of identifying and arresting perpetrators. The Division includes the Vice and Narcotics Enforcement Team. The Division also assigns investigators to the Placer County Special Investigation Unit and the Placer County Auto Theft Task Force. Between FY 2006-07 and FY 2008-09, the number of investigations assigned ranged from 806 per year to 913 per year.

The Traffic Division enforces traffic laws and driving under the influence (DUI) laws, and it investigates traffic collisions. The Division also coordinates a wide array of programs designed to prevent traffic related deaths and injuries. Between FY 2006-07 and FY 2008-09, the number of DUI collisions ranged from 118 to an estimated 150, and injury and fatal traffic collisions from 540 to 600.

The City also operates a jail. Between FY 2006-07 and FY 2009-10, the number of jail bookings is expected to range from 5,000 to 5,300.

The Department also provides Animal Control, which responds to animal-related emergency and routine calls, and takes dead, stray, and abandoned animals to the shelter. The City has a contract with the Placer County SPCA for shelter and disposal services. Over the last four fiscal years, animal control calls for service ranged from 4,800 to 6,800.

The Department maintains a dispatch center through its Communications Unit. The unit answers 911 and routine calls for police, fire, and emergency medical services and dispatches appropriate assistance. The unit also conducts public outreach and brought Project Lifesaver to the department, a program that helps locate missing persons with Alzheimer's, dementia, autism, and other disorders.

The unit has been target to handle up to 220,000 calls for service. Over the last four fiscal years, the unit has handled between 145,000 and 189,000 calls for service.

Determinations

5.4.1 The Police Department is structured to handle the law enforcement needs of the City. In addition to patrol, it has an investigation unit, a traffic unit, records division, and community services. The department also provides animal control services.

5.4.2 The ratio of sworn staff to population is 1.13 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

5.5 - Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Roseville Fire Department provides fire, emergency medical services, rescue, and hazardous material services, as well emergency preparedness services. The Department consists of six budgetary divisions: administration, operations, fire prevention, training, emergency preparedness, and fire services to other agencies.

Fire administration provides overall management of the Department and its personnel. That includes 120 full-time personnel. Because of budgetary considerations, the Department lost eight positions: one in administration, three in prevention, two in operations, one in training, and one in emergency preparedness.

Fire Prevention Division focuses on code enforcement, plan review, hazardous materials enforcement, fire investigations, hazard abatement, public education, and public information. Code enforcement includes the City's commercial fire sprinkler ordinance and the residential fire sprinkler ordinance that requires fire sprinklers in high-density and medium-density residential developments. The Division is also responsible for enforcing the City's Weed Abatement Program. Each spring, the Department notifies owners of vacant parcels that need firebreaks. If the property owner does not comply, the Department will contract for weed abatement services, billing for the service and administrative fees.

The Fire Operations Division responds to emergency calls for fire, medical emergencies, hazardous materials incidents, and rescue. It also participate in the Sacramento Regional Homeland Security Initiative, public education, and information programs. In FY 2008-09, the Department responded to 10,341 calls for service. Of those calls, 64 percent were EMS calls; 4 percent were for fires, ruptures, or explosions; 26 percent were good intent service calls; and 6 percent were hazardous conditions. The Department has been experiencing a 2- to 3-percent increase in calls per year.

The Training Division provides training for all firefighters in the Department and regional fire agencies at the regional training center. The Fire Services Division provides services to other fire departments on a cost recovery basis, including the Sierra College Regional Fire Academy. The Emergency Preparedness Division operates the Emergency Operation Center.

The Fire Department personnel operate from eight stations throughout the City (Exhibit 2). Each station is staffed by a three-person paramedic engine company. Fire Stations 1 and 7 also include a four-person paramedic truck company. Stations 8 and 9 are designed to serve the Northwest, North Central, and the West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP) areas. Station 8 is in a temporary location (Exhibit 2) while the Department tries to secure a permanent location. Station 9 will be built as the WRSP is developed. Battalion Chiefs operate from Fire Station 1 and 8. A Fire Station 10 is planned to be located in the Sierra Vista Specific Plan (SVSP) area, however that is likely to occur beyond the timeframe of this document.

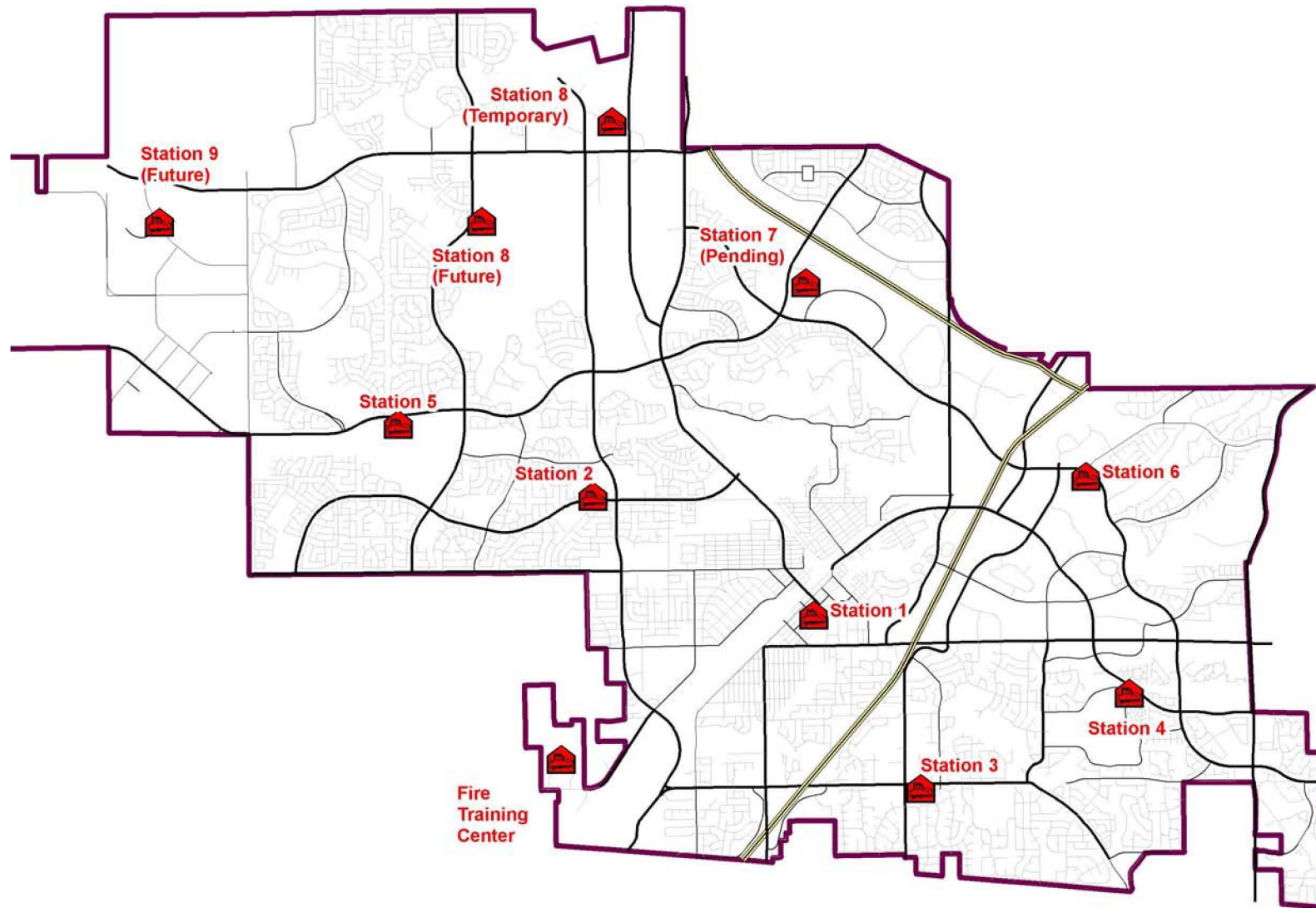
Two key metrics of the effectiveness of a fire department are its response time and ISO rating. The Department has set three response goals: (1) first due unit on scene in 4 minutes or less, 80 percent of the time; (2) truck travel time to emergency incidents within the City in 8 minutes or less, 80 percent of the time; and (3) total response time to emergency incidents within all districts in 6.5 minutes, 80 percent of the time. In FY 2007-08, the Department met two of its three goals, with Goal 1 met 84 percent of the time, Goal 2 met 96 percent of the time, and Goal 3 met 71 percent of the time. In future years, all three goals are expected to be met.

In 2009, the City adopted a rural standard of response of 15 to 20 minutes with an ISO rating of 8 or better. This standard would be applicable to the Reason Farms area.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) assigns Fire insurance Protection classifications to fire districts. ISO ratings influence fire insurance premiums. The main components of each rating classification are water supply, communications, staffing level, and equipment level of the department. ISO ratings range from 1 to 10 with 1 being the best rating. The Roseville Fire Department maintains an ISO rating of 3.

Determinations

- 5.5.1** The City Fire Department operates primarily with full-time staff.
- 5.5.2** The City has eight fire stations and plans for a ninth station.
- 5.5.3** The City has adopted a commercial fire sprinkler ordinance and a residential fire sprinkler ordinance for compact development.
- 5.5.4** The Department has a weed abatement program and can respond to hazardous material incidents.



Source: City of Roseville 2007b.



Not To Scale

Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 2 Fire Station Locations

PLACER COUNTY LAFCO • MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FOR THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE

- 5.5.5** The Department has met or exceeded its efficiency and effectiveness goals of first due on scene four minutes or less, 80 percent of the time, and the City maintains an ISO rating of 3. The City has adopted a rural response standard of 15 to 20 minutes while maintaining an ISO rating of 8 or better.
- 5.5.6** Calls for service have been increasing on an annual basis, and 64 percent of the calls are for medical assistance.

5.6 - Parks and Recreation

Parks and recreation are provided by the City's Community Services Department, Parks and Recreation Division. The City has classified its active park sites into a hierarchy of three primary categories. These include Neighborhood, Neighborhood/School Parks, and Citywide/Community (Regional) parks. The hierarchy is based on a number of factors including the size of the site, facilities provided, location, and area served. Table 9 shows the park standards adopted by the City.

Table 9: Park Standards

Components	Neighborhood Park Neighborhood/School Park	Open Space	Community/Citywide Park
Acreage/1000 Population	3 acres	3 acres	3 acres
Desired Size	0.5 – 2.0 acres	2 - 100+ acres	4 – 200+ acres
Population Served	2,000 – 3,000	All	All
Service Area	0.25 – 2 miles	Citywide	Citywide
Source: City of Roseville 2004a			

Traditional parkland refers to park sites that provide a variety of active facilities for City residents. These sites are generally the type of facilities most people envision when describing a park. Traditional parkland typically includes amenities such as ball fields, multi-use turf areas, hard court areas, and picnic and play areas. Non-traditional parkland refers to open space areas such as vernal pool preserves, oak woodlands, watershed/riparian areas, and greenbelts. Vegetated areas also provide value in terms of counteracting the effects of climate change. These lands may be used as passive recreational areas for visual and aesthetic enjoyment. In addition, such areas may accommodate bikeway or other trail connections.

Roseville has developed policies and implementation strategies to include a valuation system whereby park credit may be given to open space lands that satisfy the City's requirement for recreational status. The City of Roseville has designated a credit ratio range between 5:1 and 10:1 for open space acreage (e.g., wetlands, lower watershed and riparian areas, greenbelts, oak woodlands) toward the provision of parkland. Only after the City's traditional active recreation needs are met, may park credit be received by substituting 5 to 10 acres of non-traditional parkland for every 1 acre

of park credit. The actual credit granted is determined on a case-by-case basis by the City, dependent upon the recreational value provided.

The City now has 62 parks covering 381 acres, as shown in Exhibit 3. A complete list of parks and amenities can be found in Appendix B. The Open Space Division manages the City's 4,100+ acres of open space. In addition, the City operates and maintains two 18-hole golf courses, Diamond Oaks and Wood Creek, 27 miles of bike trails, and four swimming pools including the new indoor aquatic complex in Central Park, which opened October 31. The new aquatics center will be a test of a new business model that will require it to be financially self-sufficient based on facility revenues and participant fees. In 2008, attendance at aquatics facilities topped 240,000. The City will also operate the Maidu Interpretive Center financed through a partnership of parks and public facilities fees, state and federal grants, and donations.

Due to budgetary concerns, the City will be moving from 100 percent of parks maintained by City employees to 60 percent performed by contract. This will allow cost savings and allow staff to shift to tasks that require more public interaction.

Parks and Recreation offers a variety of programs to residents of all ages. Some of the more popular programs stress health and fitness. The preschool, before-school, and after-school programs provide services to nearly 1,200 families. The City also provides a financial assistance and scholarships for those families that meet the eligibility requirements and want their children to participate in recreation programs.

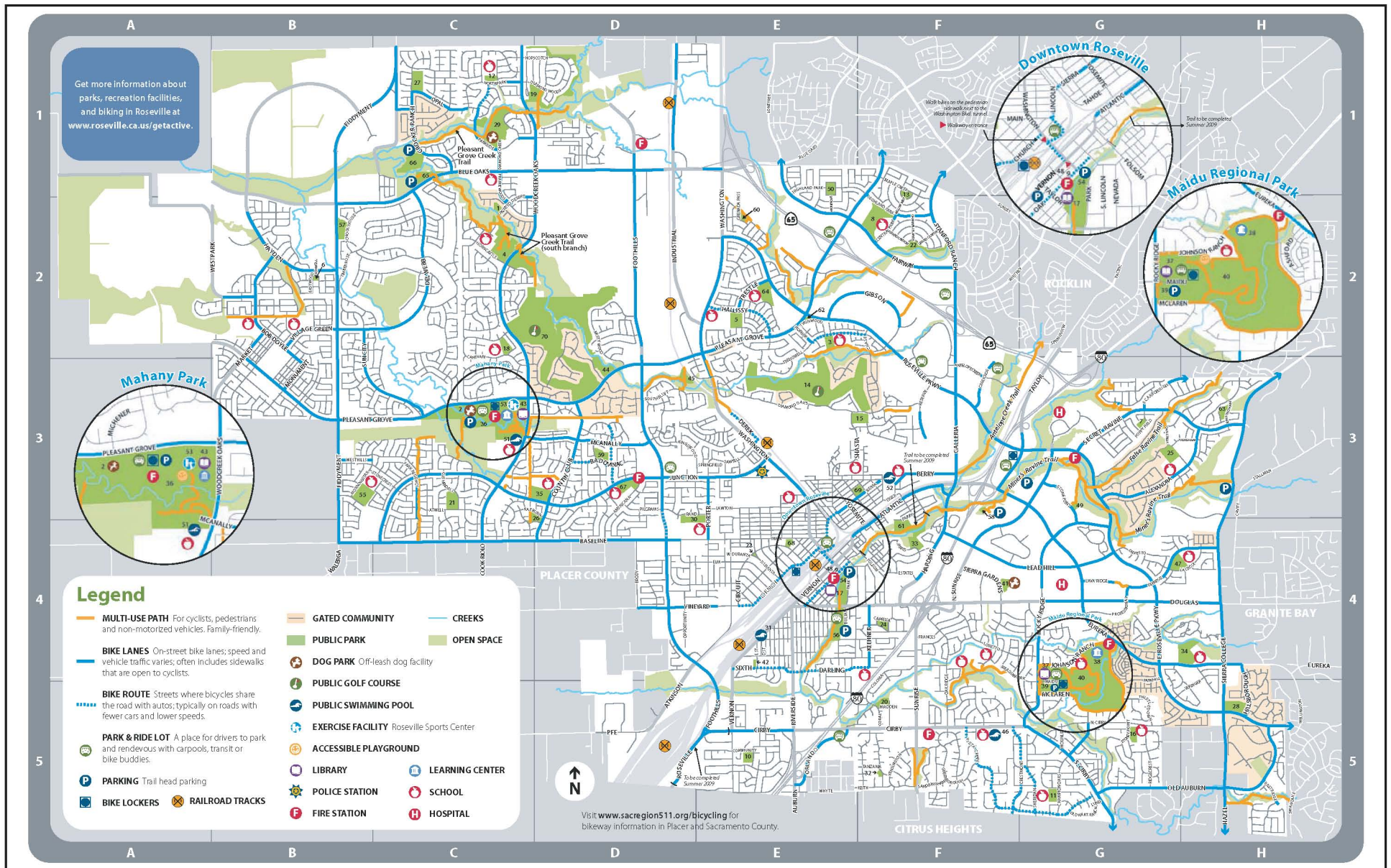
Determinations

- 5.6.1** The City has adequate park and recreation facilities to support its population. New development will require the dedication of additional park acreage at a ratio of 9 acres per 1,000 residents.

5.7 - Stormwater

The City of Roseville is located within two major drainage basins, the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City north of Baseline Road and Diamond Oaks Golf Course. Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. The Dry Creek system has year-round flows, but the Pleasant Grove system flows intermittently. For the most part, the primary creek systems in the City have been maintained in their natural state.

Exhibit 4 shows the major creek systems and the 100-year flood plain. Only about 7 percent of Roseville lies within a flood hazard area. Most of the areas are zoned open space and flooding is expected, but there are some areas where flooding could damage properties. The City has taken measures to reduce the threat by maintaining numerous stream and rain gauges in strategic areas, and



Source: City of Roseville 2009e.

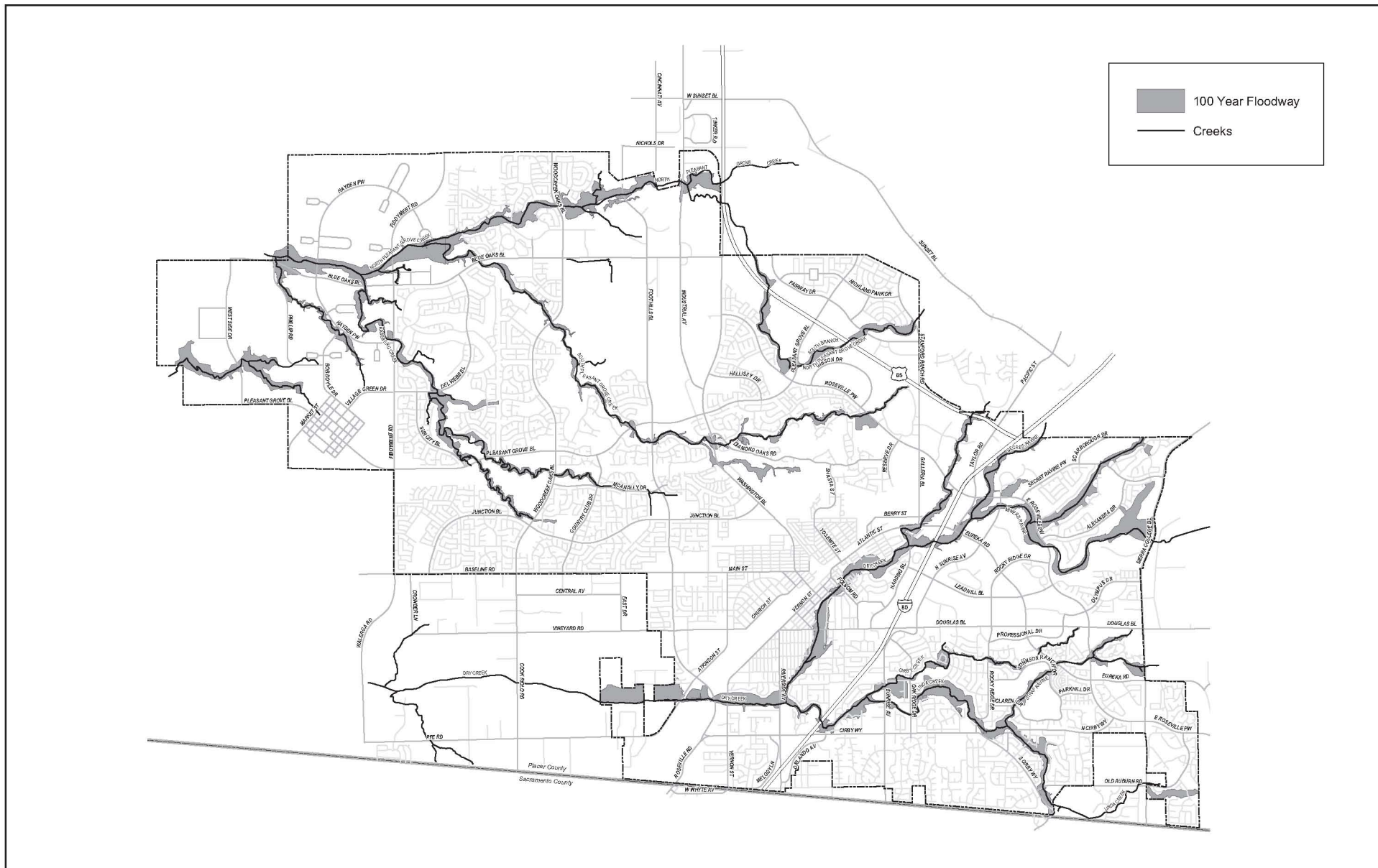


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Exhibit 3 City Park System

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Source: City of Roseville 2004.



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Exhibit 4 Creek System and Floodplain Map

PLACER COUNTY LAFCO • MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FOR THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE

building restrictions that would not allow building in flood hazard areas. In addition, the City implemented a flood warning system for areas within or adjacent to the flood hazard area. The flood warning system provides residents with up to a three-hour advance warning of flooding in the flood hazard areas.

Flood protection is a major concern in Roseville. Flooding is associated with storm runoff exceeding creek and storm drainage capacities. Flooding is confined to limited areas of low elevation next to creeks systems. Localized flooding resulting from storm runoff exceeding piped drainage capacity is limited to street flooding. The City maintains 376 miles of storm drain. There are no reports of major flood damage caused by piped drainage capacity being exceeded.

The City continues its storm drain maintenance program. Over the timeframe of this MSR, the City plans to spend \$130,000 per year on stormwater management capital improvement projects. Included in the capital improvement plans is the Pleasant Grove Retention Basin.

The Pleasant Grove Retention Basin is a regional retention basin project that will be located on the Reason Farms property. The need for the project is a result of concerns expressed by Sutter County and Reclamation District 1001 over flooding that is due to increased stormwater volume generated by development in Placer County. The Auburn Ravine, Coon, and Pleasant Grove Creek Watershed Study found that future development in Placer County would inundate several hundred additional acres in Sutter County during a major flood. The study recommended a combination of regional floodplain management plan, grading ordinances, and policies. The City of Roseville amended the municipal code to allow for a fee to fund capital improvements needed to mitigate runoff due to development. One of the outcomes of the study and the fee is the acquisition of Reason Farms to provide a regional retention basin for the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed.

Determinations

- 5.7.1** The City has adequate storm drainage systems.
- 5.7.2** The City has adopted policies and design standards to prevent the degradation of the floodplain as a consequence of development.
- 5.7.3** The City has adopted the Pleasant Grove/Curry Creek Watershed Mitigation Fee to fund capital improvements to mitigate the impact of development on increased runoff and changing discharge rates.

5.8 - Street Maintenance

The Public Works Department includes a Street Maintenance Division responsible for maintaining and repairing 428 miles of streets and for cleaning storm drains. Street maintenance activities include street paving and repairs, street sweeping, signs and striping, leaf pickup programs, right-of-way and alley maintenance, bike trails, sidewalks, and trees within right-of-ways. The Department maintains

and repair streetlights and 164 traffic signals. The Department is also responsible for graffiti abatement within 48 hours of receiving approval from the property owner and the Police Department.

Determinations

5.8.1 The City has a street maintenance department capable of providing street maintenance services.

5.8.2 The Street Maintenance Division is also responsible for graffiti abatement.

5.9 - Public Transit

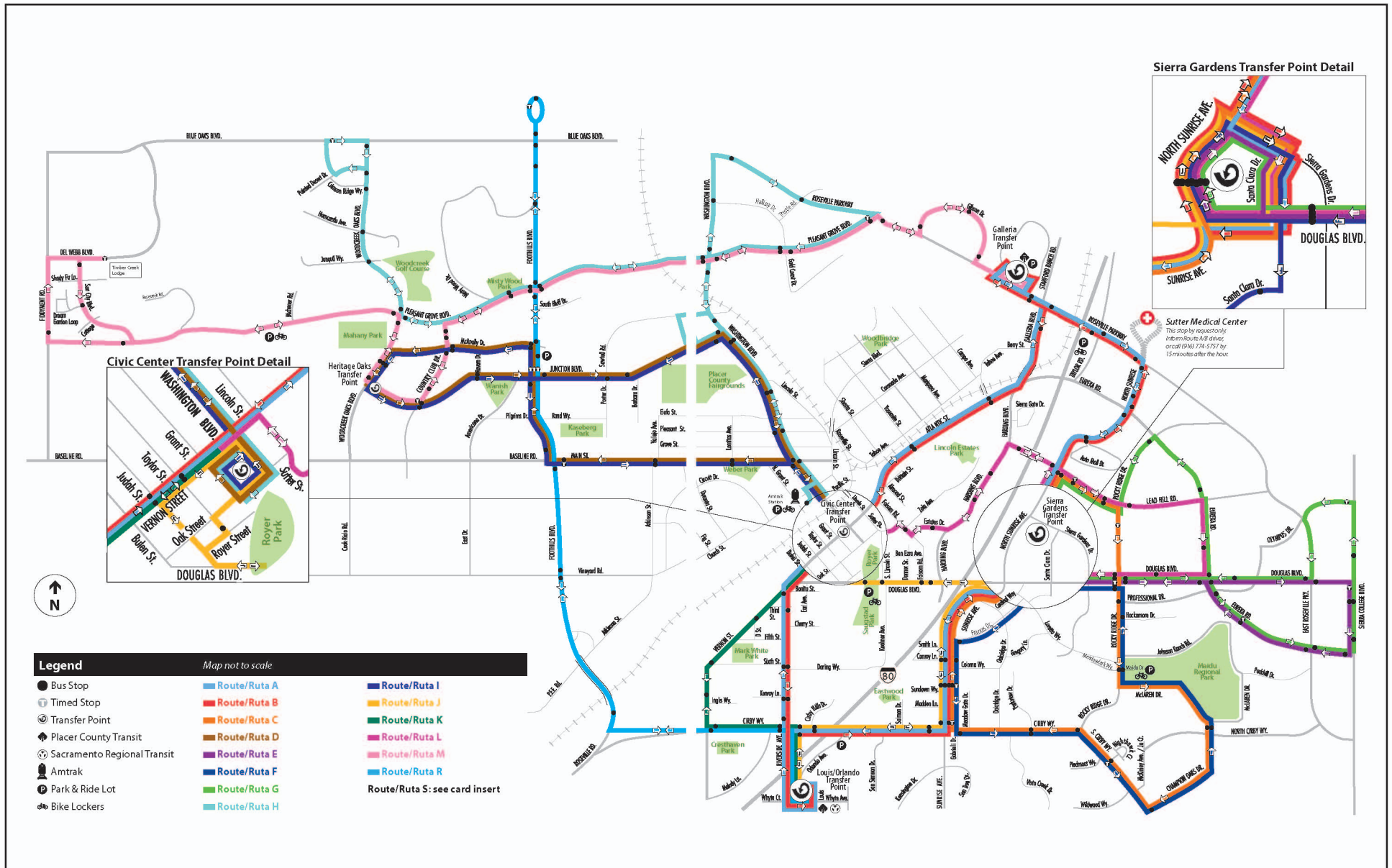
The City of Roseville Alternative Transportation Division of Public Works is responsible for providing public transit service within Roseville. The City owns and maintains the bus fleet and contracts with a transit provider for the operation of Roseville Transit. Roseville Transit operates three separate transit systems: Local, Commuter, and Dial-A-Ride. Exhibit 5 shows the existing transit routes.

Roseville transit operates fourteen local routes from four transfer hubs. The transfer stations are downtown at the Civic Center, Louis/Orlando to the south of Cirby Way, the Galleria, and Sierra Gardens along Douglas Blvd. The service operates Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The fixed route system connects to both Placer Transit and Sacramento Regional Transit.

Roseville Transit's Commuter Service provides eight commuter routes into downtown Sacramento Monday through Friday during the peak commuter hours. Each route has a morning run and an afternoon run that begin and end in Roseville. There is also a connection to Yolobus for travel to Sacramento International Airport. Beginning January 4, 2010 the City will provide commuter service to the Butterfield Light rail station along the Highway 50 Corridor. This service provides only service to the light rail station in the morning and from the light rail station in the evening. The Roseville Commuter service operates seven 45-passenger coaches with a peak of four vehicles operating at one time.

Roseville Dial-A-Ride Service is a general public curb-to-curb service that operates within the city limits. Roseville Transit serves Roseville's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) complimentary paratransit service, as well. All vehicles are equipped with wheel chair lifts. In 2005, it was estimated that 75 percent of the trips on Roseville Dial-A-Ride were provided to senior and/or disabled passengers.

Table 10 shows the fare structure that has been in place since 2007.



Source: City of Roseville 2009h.



Not To Scale

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Exhibit 5 Transit System Map

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Table 10: Roseville Transit Fares

	Local Service	Dial-a-Ride	Commuter
General Public/Resident	\$1.50	\$3.75	\$3.25
Seniors	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
Students	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
Disabled	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
Children under 5	Free	Free	—
Non-resident	—	—	\$4.50
Source: City of Roseville website, 2009j.			

Roseville is required to maintain at least a 15-percent fare box recovery ratio. Table 11 shows ridership and fare box recovery for the period beginning FY 2006-07 and estimates projections for the current fiscal year 2009-10.

Table 11: Ridership and Recovery Ratios

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (est.)	2009-10 (est.)
Total Ridership	407,841	420,696	471,170	475,880
Percent change in Ridership	2.1%	1.8%	12%	1%
Transit Revenue Hours	57,473	54,090	59,000	59,000
Farebox Recovery Ratio	15%	16%	16%	16%
Source: City of Roseville Budget 2008a; City of Roseville 2009d				

The department's goal is to maintain revenue hours in the upcoming year. The Local Transportation Fund is expected to drop by 15 percent this year. With declining revenues, a reduction in services and/or fare increase will be evaluated in the upcoming year.

Determinations:

- 5.9.1** Roseville Transit operates local, Dial-a-Ride, and commuter services.
- 5.9.2** Ridership has increased over the last 3 years.
- 5.9.3** Due to economic conditions, Roseville Transit may be required to review a reduction in services or a fare increase.
- 5.9.4** Roseville Transit works cooperatively with Placer County Transit, YoloBus, and Sacramento Regional Transit.

5.10 - Library

The purpose of the Roseville Public Library is to provide the City residents and outlying residents with access to a wide variety of literature and research materials. The library provides children with reading materials and a weekly story hour for pre-schoolers. The library also subscribes to a number of periodicals that may not be readily available to the public because of fiscal considerations. The goal is to keep incoming materials fresh and current to serve all fields of interest.

The City operates three libraries: the Main Downtown Library, the Martha Riley Community Library, and the Maidu Library. In 2008, the three libraries circulated over 821,000 materials. The third library was opened in FY 2004-05. The libraries are open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, and by email from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday; it is closed on Sunday.

Over the last several years, there has been a steady increase in circulated materials of from 553,390 in FY 2004-05 to 821,987 in FY 2007-08. In FY 2008-09, attendance was up 13 by percent, circulation was up by 15 percent, internet use up 6 percent, children's program attendance was up by 41 percent, and items in the collection were up by 6 percent. In FY 2008-09, the libraries received \$101,404 in grant funding from the California State Library for multiple programs for children and seniors, digital storytelling, and staff development. The National Endowment for the Arts contributed \$5,000, Target contributed \$2,000, and the American Library Association contributed \$2,500. Friends of the Roseville Library raised an additional \$31,500.

Library staff worked with volunteers to create the Roseville Library Foundation, a non-profit 501(c3) organization. The purpose for the foundation is to secure private funding and support of collection, capital improvements, expanded services, and greater awareness. In May, the Library began an e-newsletter to provide information about programs and events at the libraries.

Next year, the number of library programs will be reduced because of budgetary concerns. It is anticipated that volunteers and partner-led programs and grants will fill the void. In addition, the collection budget has been reduced to \$160,000. As a result, the library plans to rely more on donations. Despite the reduced budget, the libraries expect circulation to increase to over 1.1 million items and attendance to reach 600,000.

Determinations

5.10.1 Roseville Library system consists of three branch libraries. The libraries offer programs to residents of all ages. Circulation in FY 2008-09 grew to 946,824 and attendance reached 569,797.

5.10.2 Due to budgetary considerations, the libraries will rely more on grants, volunteers, and donations. The library has a 501(c3) foundation to receive donations.

5.10.3 The library anticipates growth in the coming year to a circulation of 1.1 million items and attendance of over 600,000.

5.11 - Electric Utility

Established in 1911, Roseville Electric provides power to approximately 52,000 customers of the City of Roseville. The customers are fairly evenly divided among residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Roseville Electric is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA), a joint powers authority formed in 1968 to provide members with the ability to purchase power and to manage their electric utilities. The NCPA operates several facilities including geothermal, capable of generating 110 MW and hydroelectric facilities that generate 250 MW.

The other main source is Roseville Energy Park, which opened in 2007. The facility is a natural gas fired power plant with a capability of providing 162 MW of peak power. In addition, Roseville Energy Park provides some stabilization of energy costs by reducing the need for short-term market purchases that are subject to a high degree of price volatility.

Table 12 shows the electricity demand for the area served by Roseville Electric. The period covered in the table includes the 5-year time horizon of this MSR. The year shown in the table represents the fiscal year ending on June 30.

Table 12: Energy Demand (GWh)

Year	Demand	Resources Roseville Energy Park	Renewable Contractual Resources	Contracts	Total Resources	Spot Purchases or (Surplus)
2009	1664	716	93	782	1591	73
2010	1687	869	164	713	1746	(59)
2011	1505	890	239	501	1630	(125)
2012	1355	854	247	279	1380	(25)
2013	1392	785	123	272	1180	212
2014	1433	878	120	273	1271	162
Source: Woodward 2009a						

Table 12 shows that nearly half the demand is supplied by the Roseville Energy Park facility. Renewable sources include the NCPA geothermal plants, which provide nearly half energy from renewable sources. Beginning in 2010, the other half of renewable energy sources will be provided by wind turbines. The remainder of the energy demand is supplied through long-term contracts, nearly equal to the amount provided by the Roseville Energy Park. Of the contract energy shown in the table, about 10 percent comes through an agreement with NCPA, 70 percent through an agreement with Morgan Stanley, and 20 percent through an agreement with Western Area Power

Administration. The table shows that between FY 2010 and FY 2012, the utility will have surplus power available and in the latter 2 years will be required to make some spot purchases.

Table 13 shows the peak demand for the period covered by the MSR. As in the previous table, the year shown in the table represents the fiscal year ending on June 30. The peak load represents the highest point of customer consumption over a half-hour or one-hour period. Peak demand often occurs on a hot summer day.

Table 13: Peak Load (MW)

Year	Demand Peak Hour	Resources Roseville Energy Park	Renewable Contractual Resources	Contracts	Total Resources	Surplus Or (Need)
2009	411	155	10	292	472 ¹	61
2010	414	155	35	293	483	69
2011	344	155	55	195	405	61
2012	351	155	45	198	398	47
2013	361	155	15	198	368	6
2014	373	155	14	198	367	(6)
Notes: ¹ Includes 15 MW spot purchase Source: Woodward 2009b.						

As seen in Table 13, nearly one third of the peak will be accommodated by Roseville Energy Park. Much of the renewable energy contracts are with NCPA geothermal plants, which provide about 20 percent of the renewable energy sources. In February of 2009, the Roseville City Council approved a \$19.4 million contract with Powerex to provide wind energy through 2012. The arrangement is seen in the jump in renewable resources. The purchase helps meet the state mandated standard of 20 percent renewable energy sources by 2012. Much of the peak demand is met through contracts with the various NCPA facilities. The contract with Morgan Stanley, which provided 100 MW, ends in 2011. That contract contributed to the surplus shown in Table 13. The difference between surplus and demand is addressed through an agreement with the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). Table 13 shows there is enough power to meet peak demand through 2013. In 2014, the utility will need to make a spot purchase to meet expected demand.

Because of the drought limiting hydroelectric production, a declining balance in the Rate Stabilization Fund, and the financial forecast of reduced revenues and increasing cost, the utility estimates a \$98 million deficit by FY 2014. The staff recommended and the Roseville Public Utilities Commission agreed to ask the City Council to approve a rate increase. The proposal calls for a three step increase in rates of 6.2 percent in January 2010, 6.2 percent in July 2010, and 6.2 percent in January 2011. If the Council agrees, the average bill for a single-family resident would increase from \$116.63 in 2009 to \$139.25 in January 2011. The Council will hear the proposal in the fall of 2009.

Determinations

- 5.11.1** Roseville Electric in FY 2010 to FY 2012 will have surplus power available, and in FY 2013 and FY 2014 will be required to make some spot purchases.
- 5.11.2** Roseville has sufficient peak power through 2013 and will have to make some spot purchases for 2014.
- 5.11.3** Roseville Energy Park provides nearly half the electricity demand.
- 5.11.4** Due to drought conditions and the current economic downturn, Roseville Energy will require a rate increase of 6.2 percent in January 2010, July 2010, and January 2011.

SECTION 6: FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

A summary of the budget for the City of Roseville for FY 2009-10 is shown in Table 14. The major sources of revenue are city utility sales, 47 percent; property tax, 8 percent; sales tax, 6 percent; other taxes, 13 percent; and other revenue sources, 21 percent. A full 61 percent is generated by enterprise funds that include water, sewer, solid waste removal, and electricity. General fund revenues such as property taxes and sales taxes account for another 21 percent. Operating costs are as follows:

- 43 percent are for Roseville Electric
- 17 percent for fire and police
- 15 percent for water, sewer, and solid waste
- 9 percent for community services
- 9 percent for general government
- 4 percent for public works
- 2 percent for transportation
- 1 percent for the libraries

While these allocations represent the current fiscal year, they are fairly consistent from year to year.

Table 14 shows revenues and expense for the last four fiscal years and the budgeted amount for FY 2009-10. The table shows estimated operating expenses are less than revenues and that estimated revenues and expenses for FY 2009-10 have been reduced primarily due to the current economic climate. The loss in revenues has been a loss in general fund sales taxes. Sales tax revenues were reduced from \$33 million in FY 2006-07 to an estimated \$27 million in FY 2008-09. In addition, there has been a lesser decline in general fund property taxes.

Table 14: Expenditures and Income FY 2005-06 to FY 2009-10

Budget Year	Estimated Beginning Fund Balance	Budgeted Operating Revenues	Budgeted Operating Expenditures	Estimated Ending Fund Balance
2005-06	\$282,329,406	\$312,456,660	\$263,108,516	\$316,284,977
2006-07	\$310,124,536	\$343,679,466	\$293,642,947	\$251,498,103
2007-08	\$321,093,719	\$394,089,343	\$318,092,013	\$289,920,264
2008-09	\$316,629,201	\$417,501,897	\$345,305,691	\$293,662,801
2009-10	\$281,151,821	\$392,682,702	\$324,380,714	\$256,612,171
Source: City of Roseville 2005a, 2006a, 2007b, 2008b, 2009d.				

With the forecast for a potential shortfall of \$6 to 10 million in FY 2010-11, the City addressed the shortfall by taking a number of steps that were incorporated in the FY 2009-10 budget. The City defunded vacant positions, eliminated budgeted salary increases, reduced materials and supplies

costs, offered employee early-out incentives, deferred Capital Improvement Projects, cut positions, and reduced compensation. In total, the City workforce was reduced from 1,399 to 1,281. Each department reduced staff, with the largest cuts in Central Services and Public Works. The operating budget for departments was reduced some \$24 million. Table 15 shows the percent reductions from the 2008-09 budget.

The City will also be trying some new, more cost-effective methods for providing services. They include reducing park maintenance staff so that 60 percent of the maintenance is performed through contracts and requiring the new indoor aquatics center to have 100 percent cost recovery.

Table 15: Reduction in Operating Expenses FY 2009-10 by Department

Department	Reduction (percent)
City Council	16
City Manager	23
City Attorney	15
Finance	7
Human Resources	27
Information Technology	8
City Clerk	9
Central Services	24
Police	6
Fire	9
Community Services	11
Community Development	28
Planning	53
Public Works	38
Environmental Utilities*	-3
Electric*	-1
Other operating expenses	2
Average Reduction	16
Notes: * Operating budget increased Source: City of Roseville, 2009d.	

Despite the cuts in the operating budget, the City will still provide a high level of services. Some of the departments plan to increase volunteer hours to provide some services.

While the general fund services have lost revenues, the enterprise funds such as water, sewer, and solid waste have not experienced a shortfall in revenues. However, in March of 2009, the City

approved rate increases for 2009 and 2010 for water, sewer, and solid waste collection. With the rate adjustments, the City anticipates healthy fund balances. Of the other enterprise funds, golf revenues and expenditures are balanced, transportation revenues and expenditures are balanced but may require a rate increase, and the Childcare fund will require restructuring.

Roseville Electric has also found the need to request a rate increase due to revenues that are 7 percent below expectations and higher expenses. The electric utility already has reduced staff through attrition, cut power management services by \$1.5 million annually, and cut travel and training by 65 percent. The proposed rate increase has been approved by the Roseville Utilities Commission and is waiting approval by the City Council.

Determinations

- 6.1** The City of Roseville has both government services and enterprise fund services. The government services funded through General Fund revenues include police, fire, recreation, and the library.
- 6.2** Sources of General Fund revenues include property tax, sales tax, vehicle license fees, booking fees, and interest from investment of funds.
- 6.3** The City relies on its fund balance in combination with reductions in staff and expenses to cover a budget shortfall. To compensate for the current severe shortfall in taxes, the City reduced staffing by 118. Staffing and expense cuts were spread throughout City departments.
- 6.4** The city has implemented a two-part rate increase for enterprise fund services for water, sewer, and solid waste collection. Roseville Electric has requested a three-step rate increase to cover reduced revenues and higher costs.
- 6.5** Other enterprise fund services such as golf and regional transit have a balance between revenues and expenditures.
- 6.6** The City anticipates a shortfall in revenues through FY 2010-2011.
- 6.7** Several city departments will augment services by using volunteers where appropriate.

SECTION 7: STATUS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

This section discusses opportunities for the City to share facilities or programs with other neighboring local agencies. Sharing facilities can lead to cost savings and a more efficient delivery of municipal services. In particular, this section will review agreements with other cities, the County, or special districts. This section of the report will identify areas where facilities could be shared to derive cost savings by avoiding duplication of efforts. Included will be a discussion of mutual aid agreements and participation in joint powers authorities. This section highlights some of the key examples of cooperation of the City with other neighboring jurisdictions to provide more efficient services. This section will also discuss management efficiencies, and it includes an organizational chart.

7.1.1 - Water

The City is entering into discussions with PCWA, the County, and the City of Lincoln regarding the sharing of groundwater data in western Placer County and developing a mutually beneficial Integrated Water Resources Management Program (IWRMP). The IWRMP will address anticipated water use policies and goals regarding surface water, groundwater, and reclaimed water in Western Placer County.

The City of Roseville is also a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement. The Water Forum is a regional group of agencies that share surface water from the American River. The landmark agreement signed in April 2000 involves 24 water agencies from Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado counties, as well as environmental groups and public and business groups. The two main objectives of the Water Forum are (1) to provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030 and (2) to preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational and aesthetic values of the Lower American River.

7.1.2 - Solid Waste

The City is part of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA). Besides the City of Roseville, the WPWMA includes the County and the cities of Rocklin and Lincoln. The WPMWA operates the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at the Western Region Sanitary Landfill, which opened in November 1995.

7.1.3 - Wastewater

The City of Roseville is actively involved in regionalization of wastewater treatment and has designed and built the DCWWTP and the PGWWTP to accommodate regional wastewater treatment needs. In 2000, the City joined with Placer County and the South Placer Municipal Utility District to form the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). The SPWA periodically evaluates the wastewater system and recycling needs for current and projected needs.

7.1.4 - Fire

The City actively works with Sierra College to provide training for future firefighters through the Sierra College Fire Technology Program and Firefighter Academy. The Firefighter Academy is held at the Roseville Fire Training Center each semester.

The Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with several agencies. They include the Placer County Fire Department, California Department of Forestry (CDF) and Fire Protection, the South Placer Fire District. In addition, the City participates in the statewide mutual aid agreement with CDF and other local agencies to participate on strike teams to combat wildfires.

7.1.5 - Law Enforcement

The City actively works with other law enforcement agencies in Placer County. The City has participated in a number of interagency programs. These include Avoid the 7, Sacramento Regional High Technology Crime Task Force, Criminal Justice Automated Information Systems, Placer County Special Investigations Unit, and Project Lifesaver.

Avoid the 7, a program that began in 1973, deals with driving under the influence issues. The program brings together law enforcement agencies together in countywide clusters to reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by alcohol-related crashes.

Roseville is a participating agency in the Sacramento Regional High-Technology Crime Task Force, which supplies highly trained staff to investigate or assist in the investigation of high-technology crimes such as cellular phone fraud, Internet based crime, and theft of high-technology equipment. Participants include police departments from local agencies in the Sacramento area, the Sheriff's Department, and state and federal agencies.

Along with the Placer County Sheriff's Department, the Auburn Police Department, the Lincoln Police Department, and the Placer County Probation, the Roseville Police Department participates in the Criminal Justice Automated Information Systems program. The program allows for computer-aided dispatch, sharing of police records, the corrections management system, the automated fingerprint system, mug shot imaging, and mobile data systems.

The Roseville Police Department is a member of the Placer County Special Investigations Unit, a task force whose primary mission is narcotics investigation and enforcement. It also assists in high profile crime events.

Roseville participates in Project Lifesaver, which is a non-profit organization that has developed a program that facilitates finding persons with Alzheimer's or dementia who have wandered away from home or have gotten lost. When the Police Department has been notified that someone is missing, a search and rescue team responds to an area with a mobile locator tracking system, and recovery time

is typically less than 30 minutes. Roseville's public safety dispatchers are the administrators of this program who work in conjunction with patrol officers and volunteers.

7.1.6 - Transit

The City of Roseville is a member of the Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA) and the Western Placer Consolidated Transportation Services Agency (WPCTSA). Other members include Placer County, the City of Rocklin, and the City of Lincoln. The City also participates in a number of JPAs that provide funding for capital improvement programs for roadway improvement projects. Some examples are the Highway 65 Joint Powers Authority, Placer County/City of Roseville Joint Fee Program and Tier 2.

The City of Roseville also participates in the Placer County Transportation Agency (PCTPA). As part of its Joint Powers Agreement, the PCTPA is the designated administrator for the South Placer Regional Transportation Authority (SPRTA). Under an agreement with the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), PCTPA also represents Placer jurisdictions in federal planning and programming issues.

The City of Roseville is currently involved in the development of the South Placer Call Center and the continued operation of the Transit Ambassador Program in cooperation with PCTPA, WPCTSA and its member agencies. The South Placer Call Center would potentially combine dial a ride reservation functions with other public transit operators in Placer County.

7.1.7 - Parks

With new development, there is often a need for new schools and additional parks and open space. The City has located neighborhood parks adjacent to schools to provide shared resources with the school district. Through the years, joint-use planning has funded several efforts, including the development of Mahany Park and the Roseville Aquatics Complex next to Woodcreek High School, basketball courts and a track at Placer Elementary School, a baseball diamond at the future Douglas Ranch School, and childcare programs at all 10 elementary schools in Roseville.

The City of Roseville Parks and Recreation Department collaborated with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the Maidu Interpretive Center, and the State of California Museum Resources Department on the Maidu Interpretive Center. The project is the development of a cultural and natural site that tells the history of the Maidu people who inhabited the area. The interpretive center includes a nature area and loop trail that passes ancient petroglyphs and bedrock mortars for grinding acorns. Inside the museum are portraits depicting the Maidu way of life.

7.1.8 - Other Services

Roseville participates in the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The District was formed in 1984 and generated the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan, which includes regional detention basins and other improvements within the Dry Creek basin.

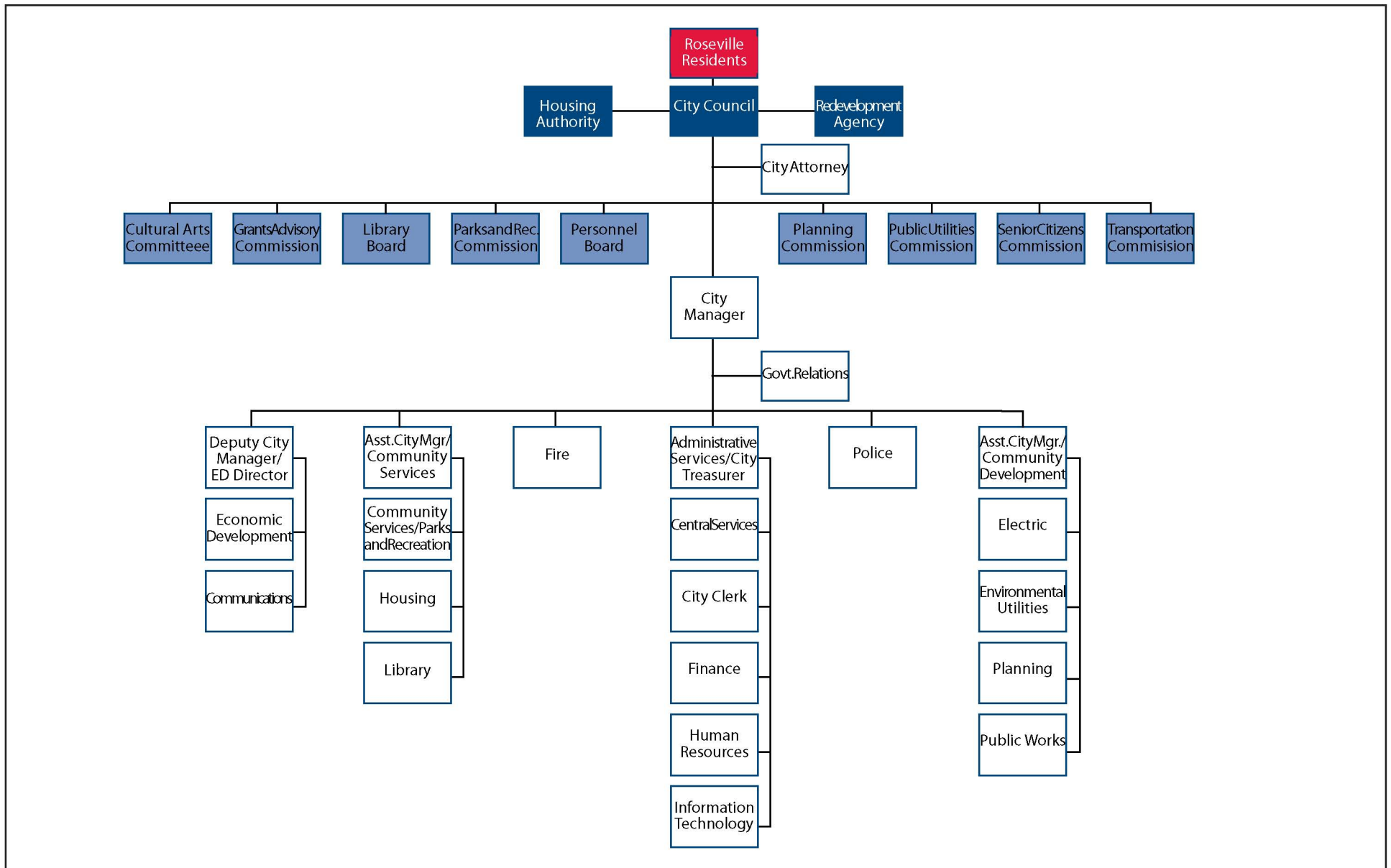
7.1.9 - Management Efficiencies

Management of city services is clearly defined. Exhibit 6 shows the organization chart for city departments. The City manager oversees all city departments and is supported by a deputy city manager and two assistant city managers. The deputy manages economic development and communications. One assistant manages community development, electric utility, environmental utilities, planning, and public works. The other assistant manages community services, housing, and the library. The City Manager reports to the City Council. The organizational charts for the various city General Fund departments are included in Appendix C.

Determinations

- 7.1** The City works cooperatively with a number of agencies to provide most of its municipal services including water, solid waste, fire, transit, law enforcement, parks, and flood control services.

- 7.2** The City has a well-structured organization with a goal toward improving efficiency.



Source: City of Roseville 2009d.



Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 6 Organizational Chart

PLACER COUNTY LAFCO • MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FOR THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE

SECTION 8: GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Roseville is a charter law city. The City was incorporated in 1909 and operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council, the legislative body, appoints the City Manager and City Attorney. The Council consists of five members elected at large for staggered four year terms. The Mayor is determined by council member receiving the most votes in the previous election. Each Council member receives a compensation of \$600 per month and the mayor receives an additional \$50 per month.

The City Council generally meets on the first and third Wednesday of the month. All meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act. Meeting agendas are also posted on the City website and at the three branch libraries. Meetings are also televised on local cable television. The City also makes a video recording of each meeting that is available for viewing from the City's website.

Residents are encouraged to participate in formulating policy and may serve on one of several city commissions, committees, or boards. The commissions, committees, and boards act in an advisory capacity to the City Council. Table 16 identifies the various boards, the number of members, terms, and meeting times. The City Council also appoints a member to represent the City on the Board of Directors of the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District.

Table 16: Commissions, Committees, and Boards

Name	Size	Terms	Meetings
Board of Appeals	15	4	Hearings 2 nd Tuesday, 9 a.m. and 4 th Thursday, 3 p.m.
Charter Review Commission	9		3 rd Monday, 5:30 p.m.
Cultural Arts Committee	5	2 ^c	Once every 4 months
Design Committee	4 ^a	4	3 rd Thursday
Library Board	6 ^b	4	4 th Monday, odd-numbered months
Parks and Recreation	8 ^b	4	1 st Monday
Personnel Board	5	4	As needed
Planning Commission	7	4	2 nd and 4 th Thursday
Public Utilities Commission	7	4	4 th Tuesday
Roseville Grants Advisory Commission	8 ^b	4	2 nd Tuesday
Roseville Revitalization Committee	12 ^a		2 nd Monday, 7 p.m.

Table 16 (Cont.): Commissions, Committees, and Boards

Name	Size	Terms	Meetings
Senior Citizen Commission	7	4	2nd Wednesday of February, May, August, November at 2 p.m.
Transportation Commission	5	4	3 rd Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Notes a Includes an alternate b Includes a youth representative c The member appointed by the Park and Recreation Commission is appointed annually.			

The Board of Appeals meets twice a year and hearing panels convene twice monthly. The board hears and decides appeals of administrative citations for municipal code violations regarding animal, police, fire, building, stormwater, and zoning issues. The Board has the authority to set penalties and devise solutions for ongoing violations of the municipal code.

The Charter Review Commission consists of nine members charged with reviewing the City Charter to suggest any needed changes. Any changes to the charter must be approved by the Council and the voters. The Charter Review Commission meets the third Monday of the month.

The Cultural Arts Committee consists of five members, four who are appointed by the City Council and one who is appointed by the Parks and Recreation Commission. The members study and advise the City Council regarding all matters related to Cultural Arts in Roseville. The Cultural Arts Committee presents an annual report to the City Council.

The Design Committee includes two members appointed by the City Council and one member who serves on the Planning Commission. The Committee reviews Design Review Permit applications for multiple-residential, commercial, and industrial projects. The Committee reviews proposed site plans, whether architecture and landscaping conform to the City's general plan, specific plans, and community guidelines.

The Library Board consists of five members appointed by the City Council. The Board makes recommendations on library hours and policies, sets priorities for capital purchases, designates sites for new branch libraries, and other library issues. Board members act as informal liaisons with the community to promote the library system and to bring community concerns to the Council.

The Parks and Recreation Commission is a seven-member board. The Commission reviews and makes recommendations on park projects, department operations, recreation programs, and specific controversial issues.

The Personnel Board meets on an as-needed basis. It is the final decision-making body for administrative appeals relating to discipline and employment.

The seven-member Planning Commission looks at long- and short-range planning issues. Long-range issues include preparation and maintenance of the general, specific, and area plans; capital improvement programs; and compliance with CEQA. Short-range planning efforts include zoning matters dealing with land use changes, rezones, parcel splits, subdivisions, special use permits, and variances.

The Public Utilities Commission studies and advises the City Council on cable television franchises and issues related to city-owned utilities. That includes electricity, water, sewer, and solid waste. The Commission reviews and recommends rate structures, provides public information, monitors activities of utility joint power agencies, and hears complaints about rates or operations.

The Roseville Grants Advisory Commission members are appointed to overlapping four year terms. Members are limited to no more than two consecutive terms. The Commission includes a non-voting member between the ages of 13 and 18. The Commission meets to review proposals and grant application for the Citizens Benefit Fund, R.E.A.C.H. Fund, and the Roseville Automall Community Fund. Applications are accepted between January and May of each year. The Commission makes its recommendation to the City Council in June for final approval.

The Roseville Revitalization Committee is charged with updating and review the 1995 Central Roseville Revitalization Plan. The Committee also is looking at ways to revitalize Downtown Roseville and may recommend policies and programs to the City Council and Redevelopment Agency.

The Senior Citizen Commission consists of seven members who consider and review issues related to aging. These include education, long-term care, recreation, housing, transportation, nutrition, and volunteer programs for older adults.

The Transportation Commission reviews and makes recommendations to the City Council related to the transportation needs of the City of Roseville. Issues before the Commission include public transit, traffic circulation, bikeways and pedestrian facilities, and transportation systems management. Commissioners may serve up to two four year terms.

The City communicates with residents through its website and several newsletters. Table 17 shows the newsletters published and their frequency of publication.

Table 17: Newsletters Published

Newsletter	Topics	Frequency of Publication
Business Matters	Economic Development	As needed
Crime Prevention	Public Safety	As needed

Table 17 (Cont.): Newsletters Published

Newsletter	Topics	Frequency of Publication
Environmental Utilities Today	Solid waste, water conservation, stormwater management	Bi-monthly
Library E-Newsletter	Library programs	As needed
Reflections	General Topics	Quarterly
Roseville Electric's Business Partners	Business Customers	Quarterly
Roseville Electric's Electric Dispatch	Residential Customers	Bi-Monthly
Roseville Transit Passenger Newsletter	Transit services	Quarterly
Snapshots	Downtown Roseville activities	Monthly

Due to the economic downturn and its efforts to control costs, the City discontinued publishing the Reflections newsletter.

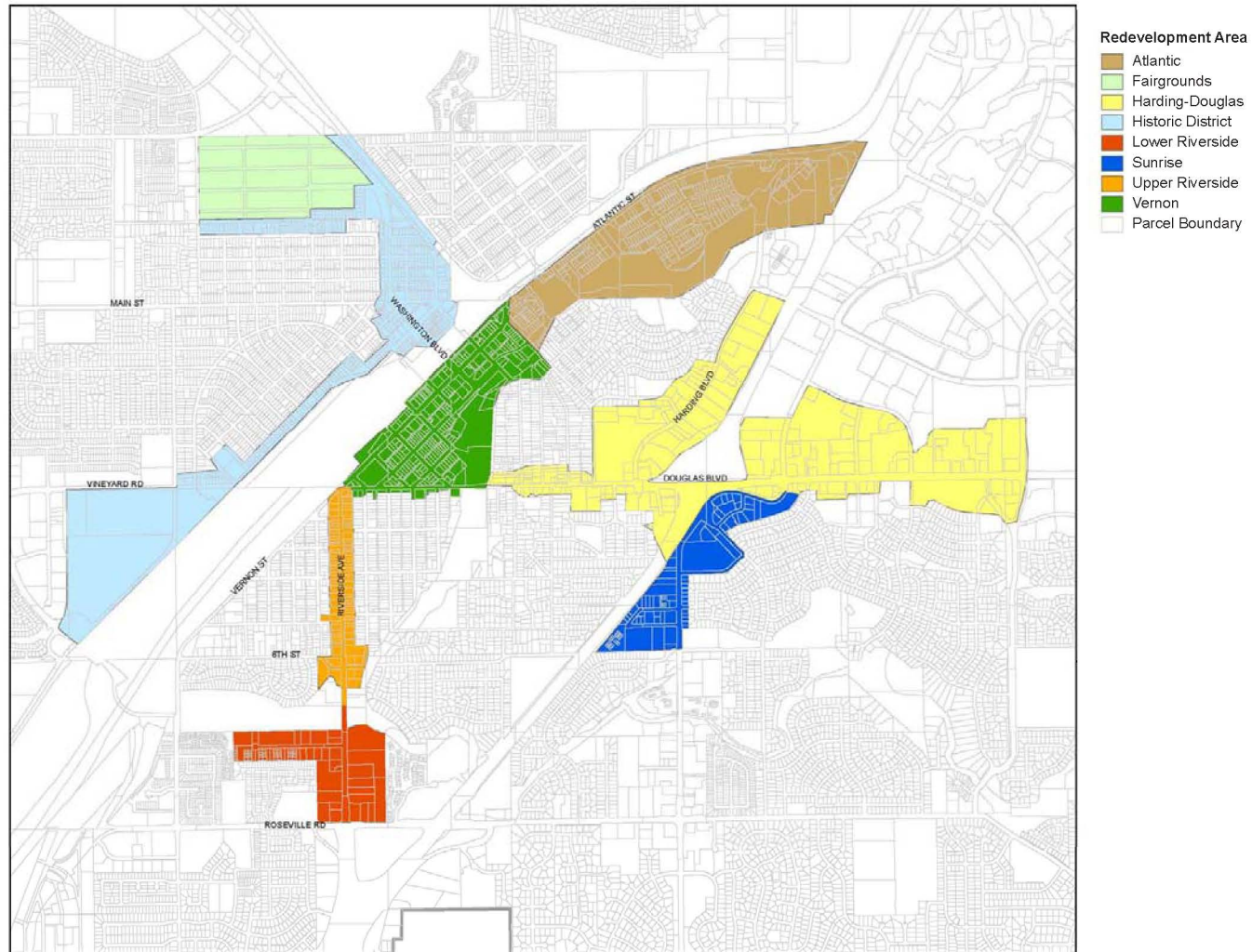
8.1.1 - Redevelopment Agency

The City Council sets policy for the Roseville Redevelopment Agency. Exhibit 7 shows some the areas in downtown area that fall under the jurisdiction of the Redevelopment Agency. The agency has focused on such projects as improving the streetscape on Riverside Ave. and completing the Downtown specific Plan. In 2010, the Redevelopment Agency will focus on completing Riverside Avenue, preparing the final design and construction documents for a Town Square, and additional parking in Historic Old Town.

8.1.2 - Management Efficiencies

The City has a reputation as a well run city. Up until recently, the goal was continued growth now with the current economic downturn the focus is on sustainability. The structure of City departments is shown in the organizational chart (Exhibit 6). Appendix C includes the organizational charts for each of the departments. The structure has allowed the City to provide a variety of services with a high degree of quality. The City has a history of good planning for services. The City has produced the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the Water Treatment Plant Master Plan, the Regional Wastewater Master Plan, the urban Water Master Plan and the Water Master Plan. To address recent state legislation on climate change and with the overall goal of sustainability, the City is in the process of developing a Climate Action Plan.

The City continues to be recognized by several agencies for excellence in several areas of service provision. Among them are the American Public Works Association, Sacramento Chapter, Bicycle Friendly Communities Campaign, the California Municipal Utility Association, California Parks and



Source: South Placer Wastewater Authority 2007.



Not To Scale

Michael Brandman Associates

35680003 • 03/2010 | 7_Redevelopment.ai

Exhibit 7 Redevelopment Areas

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Recreation Society, Solar Electric Power Association, and the Government Finance Officers Association.

In addition, each program is evaluated for efficiency and effectiveness based on a number of measures specifically geared to that particular program. Each measure is outlined in the budget and used to project needs for the coming fiscal year.

8.1.3 - Staffing

Table 18 shows an 8-percent reduction in staffing for the current fiscal year. A complete list of positions in each department is shown in Appendix D.

Table 18: Roseville Staffing - Fiscal Year 2009-10

Department	Fiscal Year 2008-09	Fiscal Year 2009-10 Proposed	Change
City Manager	15.81	9.91	(5.9)
Fire	128	120.94	(7.06)
Administrative Services ^a	190.98	173.34	(17.64)
Police ^b	225.18	200	(25.18)
Community Services ^c	293.7	280.58	13.12
Community Development	11	6	(5)
Planning	32.25	20.31	(11.96)
Environmental Utilities ^d	213	216.56	3.56
Public Works	138.77	107.17	(31.6)
Electric	140.46	134.11	(6.35)
Total	1399.16	1282.63	(118.65)
Notes: ^a Includes city attorney's office, finance, human resources, city clerk, and central services departments ^b Source: Gunther 2009. ^c Includes housing, parks, recreation, child care, golf, and library ^d Includes water, wastewater, stormwater departments Source: City of Roseville 2009d.			

Determinations

- 8.1** Roseville is a charter city with a five-member City Council elected at large to serve 4 year terms. The Mayor is chosen as the council member with the largest number of votes. Council members receive \$600 per month, while the Mayor receives an extra \$50 per month.
- 8.2** The Council meets on the first and third Wednesday of the month. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act. Agendas are posted on the website and at the three branch libraries.

- 8.3** The City welcomes public comment and council meetings and encourages citizen participation on boards, commissions, and committees.
- 8.4** The City communicates to residents by means of its website and newsletters.
- 8.5** The shortfall in revenues has caused an 8-percent reduction in staffing.

SECTION 9: OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY

Placer LAFCO has established policies to help it meet its Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg requirements. This section identifies local LAFCO policies that may affect delivery of services by the City of Roseville. The City would like to expand the SOI to include the Reason Farms property. Three specific policy areas would apply:

1. Encouraging orderly formation of local agencies and the efficient provision of services
2. Encouraging the preservation of agricultural land and open space
3. Encouraging logical patterns of growth and discouraging urban sprawl

Under the orderly formation of local agencies, the policies that apply are related to the Commission's concerns that thorough service information be made available, that affected agencies are made aware of any boundary change, and that as development occurs, a complete range of services is accessible. The MSR and the Reason Farms EIR address these policies. The MSR provides information regarding all the services provided by the City and special districts. The MSR identifies those agencies that would need to be informed of boundary changes. The EIR identifies services the City would provide in the future to the Reason Farms property. The Commission has also adopted policies that encourage boundaries to follow lines of assessment and that encourage the MSR to be updated when updating a General Plan. The proposed SOI expansion would have to follow property lines.

The policy on the preservation of agriculture and open space would have to be addressed when updating the SOI. The Reason Farms area produced rice in the past, and some of the acreage is under Williamson Act contracts. The FEIR for the retention basin project addressed these issues in response to comments on the DEIR. In order to minimize the impacts on agriculture, a new mitigation measure was proposed to allow continued use of the property for agriculture and open space. Mitigation Measure AG-2 requires the City to "Actively pursue continued agricultural use of the retention basin site" (City of Roseville, 2003). The Mitigation Monitoring Plan goes on to require the City to use its "best effort to lease the project site for continued rice farming, other crop production, or other compatible agricultural uses such as open space and grazing." The City fully intends to comply and has identified the area of the property outside the retention basin for passive open space.

The goal of encouraging logical patterns of growth is contained in LAFCO's SOI policies. One of the key policies is encouraging infill development before looking to expand the SOI and discouraging urban development in unincorporated areas adjacent to city boundaries. These policies may affect the future development and provision of services by the City of Roseville.

Determinations

- 9.1** The LAFCO policies on encouraging logical growth patterns, encouraging infill development, preservation of agricultural and open space, and discouraging urban development in unincorporated areas adjacent to city boundaries may affect the future development and provision of services for City of Roseville.
- 9.2** The Reason Farms retention basin proposal has addressed the potential loss of agricultural land and open space by requiring the City to pursue keeping the area in agriculture as a mitigation measure in the project EIR.

SECTION 10: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The updated MSR offers the opportunity to review the capability of the City to provide services to the current SOI or an expanded SOI. The MSR requires the Commission to make determinations in the six areas to make the assessment.

The analysis of population growth shows that growth in the City has slowed to 1.22 percent from the 6 percent experienced between 2000 and 2005. Given current economic conditions, growth is expected to remain modest during the 5-year time horizon of the MSR. If the City were to achieve buildout as projected in the current general plan, the population would reach 145,000 in 2025. Projected buildout to its current SOI boundary would allow growth to a population of 198,000. Based on these projections and the present slow growth rate, the current SOI can accommodate significant growth were it to occur.

The MSR has reviewed services provided by the City and the capacity to accommodate growth. Based on the analysis of City services, the City has the capacity to serve current residents and anticipated growth within the next five years. Areas within the current SOI, such as the Sierra Vista Specific Planning Area, are likely to achieve buildout beyond the timeframe of this MSR. Evaluation of the ability to serve those areas should be considered in subsequent MSR's along with any additions to the SOI.

Outside the city boundaries but within the SOI, services are provided by other agencies, including the County.. Should the City decide to annex the areas within the SOI, the Commission would have to determine who is best able to provide municipal services.

The financial considerations, particularly at the present time, are key. The City, like most agencies, has experienced shortfalls in property tax and particularly sales tax. The assessed value is down 2.5 percent from FY 2008-09. Sales tax has dropped 15 percent from last fiscal year and has been trending downward over the last few years. The City has taken a number of steps to mitigate the loss of tax revenues. Each department has reduced its budget by an average of 16 percent. Enterprise-funded services such as water, sewer, solid waste, and electricity have or are in the process of raising rates to cover any shortfalls. Golf and transportation are generating sufficient revenues to meet expenses. Despite the budgetary concerns, the City should be able to provide the required level of services.

Issues

1. Reason Farms: The City of Roseville proposes to expand its Sphere of Influence to include Reason Farms (Exhibit 1). The City intends to use the property as a retention basin to reduce the risk of flooding to downstream areas in Sutter County and to provide additional flood protection. The City has agreed to mitigate the loss of agricultural lands by keeping the area in agriculture as long as possible. Since it is intended to be used primarily as a retention

basin, the services provided by the City to the Reason Farms area will be minimal and should not adversely impact the City's financial ability to provide services. Should the City decide to allow development or some other uses, the City will have to do some additional analyses to comply with CEQA and LAFCO policies. However, given the need for additional flood protection, the City should be allowed to expand its SOI to include Reason Farms.

2. Sunset Industrial Area: The Sunset Industrial Area lies in the northern most portion of the City's SOI. Placer County has invested over \$18 million on infrastructure planning, development, road maintenance, various studies, land use planning, marketing, and entitlement processing. The County recently sponsored a study by Goodwin Consulting Group to evaluate services within the Sunset Industrial Area and has made specific comments that they are unwilling to transfer control of that area to another municipal agency. Given the County's current position there are at least two options available to LAFCO.
 - a) LAFCO can remove the Sunset Industrial Area (SIA) from the Roseville SOI. Doing so will comply with the specific request from the County. The impact to the City will be they are no longer considered an affected agency. According to CKH, the Commission is required to give great weight to comments from affected agencies. Although the City will have a lesser standing, before LAFCO, that does not preclude them from commenting on annexation proposals. In addition, if the County opposes transfer of jurisdiction at a future date to the city, they may decline to accept a tax sharing agreement, which would effectively prevent the annexation to the City.
 - b) LAFCO can leave the area in the SOI and defer a decision until they receive an annexation proposal. Keeping the area in the SOI would allow the City to maintain its affected agency status and the County to continue to provide services and receive revenues from the SIA. In addition, circumstances may change such that the County may find it beneficial to allow a change in organization.

If the City were unable to provide services, option a) would be recommended given the opposition of the County. However, the analysis does not support that conclusion. In this case, the best approach may be to defer a decision until the Commission receives an application for change of organization in the SIA.

3. Sierra Vista Specific Plan: During the preparation of this MSR, the City circulated an EIR for the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area in the southwestern portion of the current SOI. The EIR evaluated environmental impacts for approximately 2,064 acres of mixed-use development including 373 acres outside the current SOI. Given the current economic climate, development in the SVSP and a request for an expanded SOI is likely to occur during the next MSR cycle.

SECTION 11: SUMMARY OF DETERMINATIONS

Section 4: Growth and Population Projections

- 4.1** Because of the economic downturn, the rapid growth experienced between 1980 and 2005 will be reduced to very modest growth within the next 5 years of 5 to 10 percent.

Section 5: Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

- 5.1.1** The City has sufficient water supply to meet the demand through the timeframe of this MSR. Supply reliability is above 80 percent in prolonged drought conditions.
- 5.1.2** The City operates five wells used in case of emergency.
- 5.1.3** The City is a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement.
- 5.1.4** The City maintains a storage capacity of 31 million gallons in six storage tanks.
- 5.2.1** The City participates in the SPWA and operates two regional wastewater treatment facilities.
- 5.2.2** The current system has excess capacity and can accommodate anticipated growth.
- 5.3.1.** The most recently available solid waste diversion rate for the City is 66 percent, exceeding the state mandate of 50 percent.
- 5.3.2** The City has sufficient landfill capacity until 2042.
- 5.4.1** The Police Department is structured to handle the law enforcement needs of the City. In addition to patrol, it has an investigation unit, a traffic unit, a records division, and community services. The department also provides animal control services.
- 5.4.2** The ratio of sworn staff to population is 1.13 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.
- 5.5.1** The City Fire Department operates primarily with full-time staff.
- 5.5.2** The City has eight fire stations and plans for a ninth station.
- 5.5.3** The City has adopted a commercial fire sprinkler ordinance and a residential fire sprinkler ordinance for compact development.
- 5.5.4** The Department has a weed abatement program and can respond to hazardous material incidents.

- 5.5.5** The Department has met or exceeded its efficiency and effectiveness goals of first due on scene four minutes or less, 80 percent of the time, and the City maintains an ISO rating of 3. The City has adopted a rural response standard of 15 to 20 minutes while maintaining an ISO rating of 8 or better.
- 5.5.6** Calls for service have been increasing on an annual basis, and 64 percent of the calls are for medical assistance.
- 5.6.1** The City has adequate park and recreation facilities to support its population. New development will require the dedication of additional park acreage at a ratio of 9 acres per 1,000 residents.
- 5.7.1** The City has adequate storm drainage systems.
- 5.7.2** The City has adopted policies and design standards to prevent the degradation of the floodplain as a consequence of development.
- 5.7.3** The City has adopted the Pleasant Grove/Curry Creek Watershed Mitigation Fee to fund capital improvements to mitigate the impact of development on increased runoff and changing discharge rates.
- 5.8.1** The City has a street maintenance department capable of providing street maintenance services.
- 5.8.2** The Street Maintenance Division is also responsible for graffiti abatement.
- 5.9.1** Roseville Transit operates local, Dial-a-Ride, and commuter services.
- 5.9.2** Ridership has increased over the last 3 years.
- 5.9.3** Because of economic condition, Roseville Transit may be required to review a reduction in services or a fare increase.
- 5.9.4** Roseville Transit works cooperatively with Placer County Transit, YoloBus, and Sacramento Regional Transit.
- 5.10.1** Roseville Library system consists of three branch libraries. The Libraries offer programs to residents of all ages. Circulation in FY 2008-09 grew to 946,824 and attendance reached 569,797.
- 5.10.2** Due to budgetary considerations, the libraries will rely more on grants, volunteers, and donations. The library has a 501(c3) foundation to receive donations.

- 5.10.3 The library anticipates growth in the coming year to a circulation of 1.1 million items and attendance of over 600,000.
- 5.11.1 Roseville Electric in FY 2010 to FY 2012 will have surplus power available and in FY 2013 and FY 2014 will be required to make some spot purchases.
- 5.11.2 Roseville has sufficient peak power through 2013 and will have to make some spot purchases for 2014.
- 5.11.3 Roseville Energy Park provides nearly half the electricity demand.
- 5.11.4 Because of drought conditions and the current economic downturn, Roseville Energy will require a rate increase of 6.2 percent in January 2010, July 2010, and January 2011.

Section 6: Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services

- 6.1 The City of Roseville has both government services and enterprise fund services. The government services funded through General Fund revenues include police, fire, recreation, and the library.
- 6.2 Sources of General Fund revenues include property tax, sales tax, vehicle license fees, booking fees, and interest from investment of funds.
- 6.3 The City relies on its fund balance in combination with reductions in staff and expenses to cover a budget shortfall. To compensate for the current severe shortfall in taxes, the City reduced staffing by 118. Staffing and expense cuts were spread throughout City departments.
- 6.4 The City has implemented a two-part rate increase for enterprise fund services for water, sewer, and solid waste collection. Roseville Electric has requested a three-step rate increase to cover reduced revenues and higher costs.

Section 7: Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

- 7.1 The City works cooperatively with a number of agencies to provide most of its municipal services including water, solid waste, fire, transit, law enforcement, parks, and flood control services.
- 7.2 The City has a well-structured organization with a goal toward improving efficiency.

Section 8: Government Structure and Accountability

- 8.1 Roseville is a charter city with a five-member City Council elected at large to serve 4 year terms. The Mayor is chosen as the council member with the largest number of votes.

Council members receive \$600 per month, while the Mayor receives an extra \$50 per month.

- 8.2 The Council meets on the first and third Wednesday of the month. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act. Agendas are posted on the website and at the three branch libraries.
- 8.3 The City welcomes public comment and council meetings and encourages citizen participation on boards, commissions, and committees.
- 8.4 The City communicates to residents by means of its website and newsletters.
- 8.5 The shortfall in revenues has caused an 8-percent reduction in staffing.

Section 9: Other Matters Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery

- 9.1 The LAFCO policies on encouraging logical growth patterns, encouraging infill development, preservation of agricultural and open space, and discouraging urban development in unincorporated areas adjacent to city boundaries may affect the future development and provision of services for City of Roseville.
- 9.2 The Reason Farms retention basin proposal has addressed the potential loss of agricultural land and open space by requiring the City to pursue keeping the area in agriculture as a mitigation measure in the project EIR.

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Appendix A: Capital Improvement Projects, Funding, and Schedule for Completion

PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
MAIDU INTERPRETIVE CENTER	10001 / 951004, 091006, 091007	\$5,272,170	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,072,170
NC / HRN CENTER AND INDOOR POOL	10001 / 041001	12,740,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	12,940,000
FIRE STATION 4 IMPROVEMENTS	10003 / 081001	575,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	625,000
WRSP COMMUNITY CENTER	10005 / 091003	0	200,000	0	952,000	0	9,800,000	10,952,000
CORP YARD - REPLACE ROOF	10003 / 091005	598,000	598,000	0	0	0	0	1,196,000
TOTAL		\$19,185,170	\$1,848,000	\$0	\$952,000	\$0	\$9,800,000	\$31,785,170

GENERAL PROJECTS

PROJECT TITLE	ACCOUNT NUMBER	PRIOR YEARS	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	TOTAL PROJECT	
PLANNING - FULL COST PROJECTS	90111-90160	\$758,358	\$739,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,497,958	
SPECIAL STUDIES - ENGINEERING	90125-90135	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	1,400,000	
REFUSE BIN AND CAN REPLACEMENT	31901	0	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	400,000	
WALL / FENCE REPAIRS	91001	23,460	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	148,460	
TREE MITIGATION	91003 / 91004	1,398,670	586,000	0	0	0	0	1,984,670	
ADA COMPLIANCE	91005	75,492	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	450,492	
BIKE TRAIL MAINTENANCE FUND	91007	148,000	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,700	536,500	
OPEN SPACE MAINTENANCE	91008	404,645	386,993	0	0	0	0	791,638	
REASON FARMS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	91009	110,000	160,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	420,000	
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (CITYWIDE)	90001 / 989001	1,398,231	90,500	201,000	180,500	0	0	1,870,231	
BIKEWAY FACILITIES REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	90004 / 039003	269,999	45,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	514,999	
UTILITY EXPLORATION CENTER (EU)	30900 / 053901	2,024,999	75,000	150,000	215,000	350,000	0	2,814,999	
CITY FACILITIES SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS	90001 / 059001	550,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	800,000	
BICYCLE MASTER PLAN	90004 / 069003	204,474	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	254,474	
ENTERPRISE ASSET MANAGEMENT	90001 / 079005	2,841,081	3,323,368	942,074	1,236,369	2,042,180	0	10,385,072	
UEC EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	90012 / 099003	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	400,000	
DRY CREEK GREENWAY COMMUNITY PLANNING	90004 / 099004	145,000	225,000	0	0	0	0	370,000	
BIKE PARKING PROGRAM	90004 / 099006	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	90,000	
AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM	90009 / 099008	100,000	342,750	0	0	0	0	442,750	
SOLID WASTE LOWER YARD IMPROVEMENTS	30902 / 103901	0	270,000	0	0	0	0	270,000	
OAK STREET EXTENSION OF MINERS RAVINE TRAIL	90004 / 109001	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	
MULTI-HAZARD PLAN UPDATE	90001 / 109002	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000	
REGIONAL ANIMAL CONTROL FACILITY	90008 / 109003	0	174,000	2,376,378	2,376,378	0	0	4,926,756	
TOTAL			\$10,517,409	\$8,465,911	\$4,217,152	\$4,530,947	\$2,914,880	\$372,700	\$31,018,999

DRAINAGE PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	21001	\$144,459	\$133,200	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$797,659
PLEASANT GROVE RETENTION BASIN	029001	\$13,000,003	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,250,003
TOTAL		<u>\$13,144,462</u>	<u>\$383,200</u>	<u>\$130,000</u>	<u>\$130,000</u>	<u>\$130,000</u>	<u>\$130,000</u>	<u>\$14,047,662</u>

STREET PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
ROADWAY MAINTENANCE IMPROVEMENTS	21501	\$3,511,298	\$2,450,000	\$2,040,000	\$3,250,000	\$2,740,000	\$0	\$13,991,298
TRAFFIC SIGNAL PROJECTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	21503	6,070,866	2,089,731	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	9,210,597
CURB / GUTTER / SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT	21504	199,862	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	0	519,862
ADA COMPLIANCE IN R/W	21507	187,000	88,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	575,000
TRAFFIC SIGNAL COORDINATION	21520	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000
DIESEL RETROFIT	91006	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	80,000
ROSEVILLE TRAFFIC MONITORING SYSTEM	20004 / 942506	2,962,187	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	3,762,187
ATKINSON BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	20004 / 942520	5,114,650	40,000	0	0	0	0	5,154,650
EUREKA / I-80 ON-RAMP	20002 / 012502	3,135,001	3,960,000	0	0	0	0	7,095,001
WASHINGTON / ANDORA WIDENING	20004 / 072515	2,549,210	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	4,349,210
TOTAL		\$23,830,074	\$10,797,731	\$2,780,000	\$3,990,000	\$3,480,000	\$210,000	\$45,087,805

WATER PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
ONGOING ANNUAL PROJECTS	31002- 31003	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600,000
WATER CONSTRUCTION ANNUAL PROJECTS	31008	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
EU REHABILITATION PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	31010	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
WATER METER RETROFIT - MFD	31011	300,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	500,000
WATER METER RETROFIT PROGRAM	30004 / 013006	5,719,613	1,389,980	1,389,980	0	0	0	8,499,573
AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY PROGRAM	30002 / 023001	3,080,001	500,000	0	0	0	0	3,580,001
FOLSOM DAM IMPROVEMENTS	30002 / 023005	1,250,001	4,670,000	0	0	0	0	5,920,001
GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	30002 / 053005	486,760	215,000	255,000	0	0	0	956,760
WEST SIDE TANK AND PUMP STATION PROJECT	30002 / 063001	9,500,000	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	13,500,000
RIVERSIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	30003 / 093001	221,040	106,000	0	0	0	0	327,040
ATLANTIC STREET 22-IN WATER REHABILITATION - PH 1	30003 / 103001	0	796,000	0	0	0	0	796,000
TOTAL		\$21,007,415	\$12,076,980	\$1,794,980	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$35,029,375

WASTEWATER PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
NEW SEWER LATERALS CONSTRUCTION	31501	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
UPGRADE SEWER LINE	31502	151,418	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	901,418
CLEAN OUT INSTALLATION	31506	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
WASTEWATER SEWER PIPE REHABILITATION	30503 / 063501	7,563,996	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	17,013,996
SOFTWARE APPLICATION UPGRADES	30501 / 093501	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	1,500,000
RIVERSIDE WW INFRASTRUCTURE	30503 / 093502	500,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	750,000
SCADA SYSTEM CONDITION ASSESSMENT	30503 / 103501	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000
DC WWTP INFLUENT PUMP STATION	30503 / 103502	0	10,500,000	0	0	0	0	10,500,000
TOTAL		\$8,560,414	\$13,535,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,085,000	\$31,335,414

WASTEWATER PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
NEW SEWER LATERALS CONSTRUCTION	31501	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	120,000
UPGRADE SEWER LINE	31502	151,418	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	901,418
CLEAN OUT INSTALLATION	31506	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
WASTEWATER SEWER PIPE REHABILITATION	30503 / 063501	7,563,996	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	17,013,996
SOFTWARE APPLICATION UPGRADES	30501 / 093501	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	1,500,000
RIVERSIDE WW INFRASTRUCTURE	30503 / 093502	500,000	250,000	0	0	0	0	750,000
SCADA SYSTEM CONDITION ASSESSMENT	30503 / 103501	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000
DC WWTP INFLUENT PUMP STATION	30503 / 103502	0	10,500,000	0	0	0	0	10,500,000
TOTAL		\$8,560,414	\$13,535,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,085,000	\$31,335,414

PARK PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
ANNUAL POOL FACILITY REHABILITATION	51005	80,512	25,000	120,000	100,000	50,000	0	375,512
YOUTH SPORTS COALITION ANNUAL PROJECTS	51006	30,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	80,000
LUNARDI PARK	50051 / 065005	695,002	35,000	0	0	0	0	730,002
PLAYGROUND SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY UPGRADES	50201 / 065008	625,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	645,000
WEST PARK SCHOOL/JUNCTION PARK SITE	50011 / 085001	105,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,105,000
W52: SCHOOL/PARK SITE NEXT TO CHILTON MIDDLE SCI	095002	80,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,080,000
SAUGSTAD TENNIS COURTS	50001 / 105001	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	200,000
TOTAL		\$1,615,514	\$2,320,000	\$130,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$4,215,514

GOLF COURSE PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
DIAMOND OAKS GOLF COURSE RENOVATIONS	50503 / 065501	\$338,999	\$67,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$406,599
WOODCREEK GOLF COURSE	50503 / 085501	\$170,000	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,000
TOTAL		\$508,999	\$132,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$641,599

ELECTRIC PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>ACCOUNT NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>	<u>FY 2010-11</u>	<u>FY 2011-12</u>	<u>FY 2012-13</u>	<u>FY 2013-14</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT</u>
NEW SERVICES	41001	\$8,557,664	\$4,804,000	\$4,722,000	\$8,325,000	\$9,363,000	\$9,400,000	\$45,171,664
12KV UPGRADE AND EXTENSION	41002	\$852,645	\$560,000	\$560,000	\$560,000	\$560,000	\$560,000	\$3,652,645
CABLE REPLACEMENT	40001 / 024005	2,370,958	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	0	3,120,958
60 KV SWITCHING UPGRADE	40001 / 044003	1,087,401	350,000	0	0	0	0	1,437,401
LOAD MANAGEMENT PROJECT	40001 / 044004	1,299,999	50,000	0	0	0	994,455	2,344,454
UTILITY EXPLORATION CENTER EXHIBITS	40001 / 054008	1,250,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,340,000
PARK SUBSTATION EXPANSION	40001 / 074001	186,738	1,480,000	800,000	0	0	0	2,466,738
60 KV NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS	40001 / 094002	600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,358,000	2,029,000	0	5,987,000
ADVANCED METERING INFRASTRUCTURE	40001 / 104001	0	75,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,075,000
TOTAL		\$16,205,405	\$8,579,000	\$8,352,000	\$11,513,000	\$12,972,000	\$11,974,455	\$69,595,860

Appendix B: Roseville Parks, Trails, and Bikeways Map

Roseville Parks, Trails & Bikeways Map

Get Active...For the Fun of It!

Recommended Outings

Looking for a fun and scenic place to take your family for a bike ride, or a place to go for a walk or run? Try these off-street trails for an enjoyable experience in Roseville's great outdoors. As a Roseville resident, you are part owner of a billion-dollar parks and trails system — why not get out and use it?

Miner's & False Ravine Trails

Catch the trail at Sculpture Park (# 51 behind The Home Depot on N. Sunrise) and go through some of Roseville's most beautiful open space and wetland areas. Follow the Miner's Ravine Trail all the way to Sierra College Boulevard (completion anticipated summer 2007), or take the False Ravine Trail (map grid G3). Both trips are nearly 3 miles one-way.

Maidu Regional Park

For a perfect Saturday with the family, visit the Maidu Interpretive Center, Roseville's Indian Museum and Nature Learning Center (#33). Take a tour of the ancient Maidu Indian village site to see stunning petroglyphs and bedrock mortars. Then, catch the trail next to the Center and travel through the interior of the park, or around the outside, for a 2 mile loop.

Pleasant Grove Creek Trail (south branch)

Catch the south branch of the Pleasant Grove Creek Trail at Veterans Park (#58) and ride through beautiful open space and majestic oak trees. The one-way trip between Veterans Park and Blue Oaks Park (#4) is 1 mile.

This map is provided as a guide to park and bicycle facilities and routes within the City of Roseville, and is not intended as a guarantee or warranty of the safety, condition, suitability or fitness of the facilities and routes shown on the map.

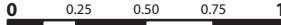
Conditions of road, bikeway, and park facilities are subject to changes which can render them unusable or unsafe at any time. Any person using these facilities and routes is responsible to determine its suitability and whether the user's skill level is appropriate for the facility or route.

Get more information about parks, recreation facilities, and biking in Roseville at www.roseville.ca.us/getactive.

Legend

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| MULTI-USE PATH For cyclists, pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles. Family-friendly. Several bike trails will be completed in 2007. | GATED COMMUNITY | CREEKS |
| BIKE LANES On-street bike lanes; speed and vehicle traffic varies; often includes sidewalks that are open to cyclists. | PUBLIC PARK | OPEN SPACE |
| BIKE ROUTE Streets where bicycles share the road with autos; typically on roads with fewer cars and lower speeds. | DOG PARK Off-leash dog facility | |
| PUBLIC GOLF COURSE | PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL | |
| PARK & RIDE LOT A place for drivers to park and rendezvous with carpools, transit or bike buddies. | EXERCISE FACILITY Roseville Sports Center | |
| BIKE LOCKERS | LIBRARY | SCHOOL |
| RAILROAD TRACKS | POLICE STATION | HOSPITAL |
| | FIRE STATION | |

Scale (in miles)



Visit www.sacregion511.org/bicycling for bikeway information in Placer and Sacramento County.

Places & Spaces To Get Fit In Roseville...

1. Baquera, Adam V. • 100 Painted Desert Court	B	•		•	H					C2
2. Bear Dog Park • 1575 Pleasant Grove Boulevard 🐾										C3
3. Besana, Sylvia Park • 1061 Trehowell Drive	B	•		•						E2
4. Blue Oaks Park • 8001 Woodcreek Oaks Boulevard	•	•		•	H					C2
5. Buljan Park • 150 Hallissy Drive	B	•	•	•						E2
6. Cambria Park • 1781 Poppy Field Drive	•	•	•	•	H				•	G3
7. Civic Center • 311 Vernon Street			•							E4
8. Cresthaven Park • 401 Community Drive	B	•	•	•	F	•	•			E5
9. Crestmont Park • 1500 Champion Oaks Drive	B	•	•	•						G5
10. Davis, Leonard Duke Park • 1460 Northpark Drive	B	•		•	H					C1
11. Del Stephenson Park • 6665 Maple Creek Drive	B	•		•						F1
12. Diamond Oaks Golf Course • 349 Diamond Oaks Rd. 🌳			•							E3
13. Diamond Oaks Park • 400 Diamond Oaks Road	B	•		•	F					E3
14. Dietrich, Willard Park • 1201 Stoney Point Drive	B	•		•						G5
15. Downtown Library • 225 Taylor Street 📖			•							E4
16. Doyle, Robert L. Park • 1701 Calle Campaña	•	•		•						C2
17. Dugan, Dr. Paul J. Park • 1432 Diamond Woods Circle	B	•		•	H					C1
18. Eastwood Park • 1100 Madden Lane	•	•		•	F					F5
19. Elliott, H.C. Park • 1421 Cushendall Drive	B/R	•	•	•	F					C3
20. Erven, Melba & Al Park • 6201 Grand Canyon Drive	B	•		•	H					F2
21. Ferretti, Shirley Park • 601 Circuit Drive	•	•			F					E4
22. Garbolino Park • 1015 Camelia Avenue	•	•		•	H					F4
23. Hall, James A. Park • 1411 Raeburn Way	•	•		•						D3
24. Hillsborough Park • 1001 Hillsborough Drive	B/R	•	•	•	F				•	H5
25. Hughes, William “Bill” Park • 1600 Parkside Way	•	•	•	•	F	•				C1
26. Kaseberg Park • 1151 Rand Way	B/R	•	•	•			•	•		D3
27. Johnson Pool • 100 D Street 🏊			•							E4
28. Kenwood Oaks Park • 1022 Tanzania Drive	•	•								F5
29. Lincoln Estates Park • 331 James Drive	•	•		•	F					F4
30. Lockridge, Ray E. Park • 2601 Eureka Road	B	•	•	•						H4
31. Mahany Regional Park • 1545 Pleasant Grove Boulevard	B/R		•	•		•				C3
32. Maidu Community Center • 1550 Maidu Drive 🚰			•							G4

- B BBQ
- R Registration site
- R Reservable
- F Full Court
- H Half Court

Picnic area
Playgrounds
Restrooms
Multi-use grass field
Basketball
Tennis
Horseshoe pits
Sand volleyball
Map area

33. Maidu Interpretive Center • 1960 Johnson Ranch Dr.			•							G4
34. Maidu Library • 1550 Maidu Drive 📖			•							G4
35. Maidu Regional Park • 1550 Maidu Drive	B	•	•	•	F					G4
36. Marco Dog Park • 1800 Sierra Gardens Drive 🐾										F4
37. Mark White Park • 504 Sixth Street	B	•		•	H					E4
38. Misty Wood Park • 1501 Misty Wood Drive	B	•		•	H					D3
39. Nelson, R.F. (Rube) Park • 1213 South Bluff Drive	•	•			H					D3
40. Oakmont High School Pool • 1710 Cirby Way 🏊			•							F5
41. Olympus Park • 2551 La Croix Drive	B	•	•	•						H4
42. Parks & Recreation Office • 316 Vernon Street 🚰										E4
43. Piches, John Park • 1471 Stone Point Drive	B				F/H					G3
44. Roseville Aquatics Complex • 3050 Woodcreek Oaks Blvd. 🏊			•							C3
45. Roseville High School Pool • 1 Tiger Way 🏊			•							F3
46. Roseville Sports Center • 1545 Pleasant Grove Blvd. 🚰🏊			•	•	•					C3
47. Royer Park • 190 Park Drive	B/R	•	•	•	F	•	•			E4
48. Santucci, Bill Park • 1831 Morningstar Drive	•	•	•	•	F					B3
49. Saugstad Park • 100 Buljan Drive	B	•	•	•						E4
50. School House Park • 7291 School House Lane	B			•						B2
51. Sculpture Park • 350 North Sunrise Avenue										F3
52. Silverado Oaks Park • 1430 Badovinac Drive	B	•		•	F					D3
53. Summerhill Park • 648 Grenada Pass Drive	B	•		•	H					E2
54. Taylor, William L. Park • 700 Parry Street	B	•		•	H					F4
55. Twinwood Park • 575 Twinwood Loop	•	•		•						E2
56. Uribe, David Park • 3051 Empingham Way	•	•		•	H					H3
57. Vencil Brown Park • 260 Trestle Road	•			•						E2
58. Veteran’s Memorial Park • 1750 Blue Oaks Boulevard	B	•		•	F		•			C1
59. Veteran’s Memorial Park N. • 10021 Crocker Ranch Road	•	•	•	•						C1
60. Wanish, James W. Park • 1351 Junction Boulevard	B	•	•	•						D3
61. Weber Park • 320 Circuit Drive	B	•	•	•	F					E4
62. Woodbridge Park • 415 Sierra Boulevard	B/R	•	•	•	H	•	•			F3
63. Woodcreek Golf Club • 5880 Woodcreek Oaks Blvd. 🌳			•							D2

Picnic area
Playgrounds
Restrooms
Multi-use grass field
Basketball
Tennis
Horseshoe pits
Sand volleyball
Map area

Stop Hand Signal

Left hand and arm extended down-ward to the left side of the bicycle.

Lane Positioning

Ride to the Right

A general rule of traffic is that slower vehicles should stay to the right.

Do Not Pass on the Right

Motorists may not see a cyclist passing on the right and turn into your path.

Ride Predictably in a Straight Line

Ride to the right of faster traffic in a straight line more than a car door’s width away from parked cars.

Avoid the Door Zone

When cars are parked on the road, ride outside the door zone about five feet away.

Turning At Intersections

The general rule is to use the right-most lane serving your destination.

Right Turns

Use right-turn-only lane when provided, or stay to the right side of the straight line.

Straight Through

Use the right-most through lane. Don’t go straight in a lane marked “right turn only”.

Left Turns

Don’t turn left from the right side of the street. There are two ways to make a left turn: (1) Like a motorist: Signal, move into the left lane, and turn left; (2) Like a pedestrian: Dismount and walk your bike across an intersection.

Triggering Traffic Signals

Traffic signals are triggered by passing over “loop” detectors in the auto lane and in some bike lanes. If positioned properly, bicycles usually trigger signals. Some loop detectors have a bike symbol that indicates the optimal position for your bike. Otherwise, position your bike directly over the filled-in cuts, if visible. When loops are not visible or the signal is not triggered, cross the intersection as a pedestrian.



Bike Commuting

Bicycle commuting is an effective and inexpensive way to get to work. Even if you are only riding a couple days a week, it is a great way to exercise, save money on gas and vehicle maintenance, reduce air pollution and emissions, lower your stress level, and have fun.

Free Bike Locker Rentals 🗳️

Bicycle lockers are available free to the public for use as part of a residents’ commute trip to work. To reserve a bike locker and find out where lockers are located, call the City of Roseville Public Works – Transportation Division at (916) 774-5293 or email transportation@roseville.ca.us.

Bike Commute Buddies

If you’ve thought about bicycling to work, but are not sure how to get started, talk to someone who’s experienced. That’s the idea behind the Sacramento Region 511 Bike Buddy match. Use the experience gained by others to find the best route. Visit www.sacregion511.org/bicycling, or call 511 for more information.

Bike & Bus

All Roseville Transit buses have bike racks that are convenient and easy to use. Combined with transit, cycling can be a part of a commute over a longer distance. Find more information about Roseville Transit online at www.roseville.ca.us/transit, or call (916) 774-5757.

Bike Helmets

Wearing a helmet is not only smart—it’s required by law if you are under age 18. Parents, set an example for your children by wearing a helmet.



Rules of the Road

Obey All Traffic Laws

Signs & Signals

At stop signs or red lights, you are required to come to a complete stop. Proceed only when safe to do so and at signals on the green light.

Watch Your Speed

Observe posted speed limits. Never ride faster than is safe under existing conditions.

Respect Pedestrians’ Rights

Pedestrians in crosswalks and on sidewalks have the right of way. Be especially aware of pedestrians with disabilities.

Scan the Road Behind You

Learn to look back over your shoulder without swerving left. Glancing also signals to drivers that you may change direction.

Watch for Cars Pulling Out

Make eye contact with drivers, proceed cautiously and assume they don’t see you.

Bike Hand Signals

Use Hand Signals

Hand signals tell everyone what you intend to do. Signal as a matter of law, courtesy, and self-protection.

Left Turn Hand Signal

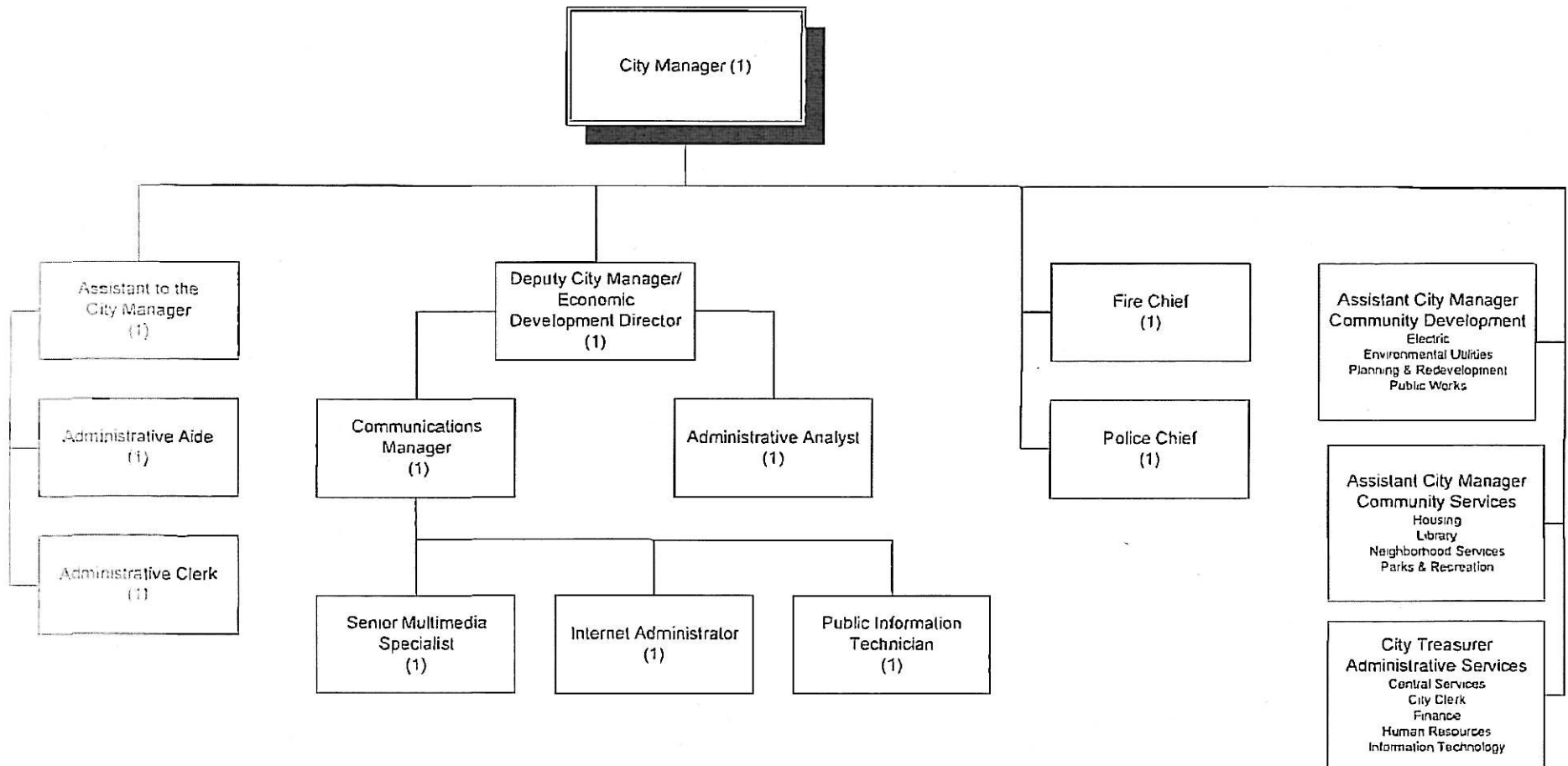
Left hand and arm extended horizontally to the left side of the bicycle.

Right Turn Hand Signal

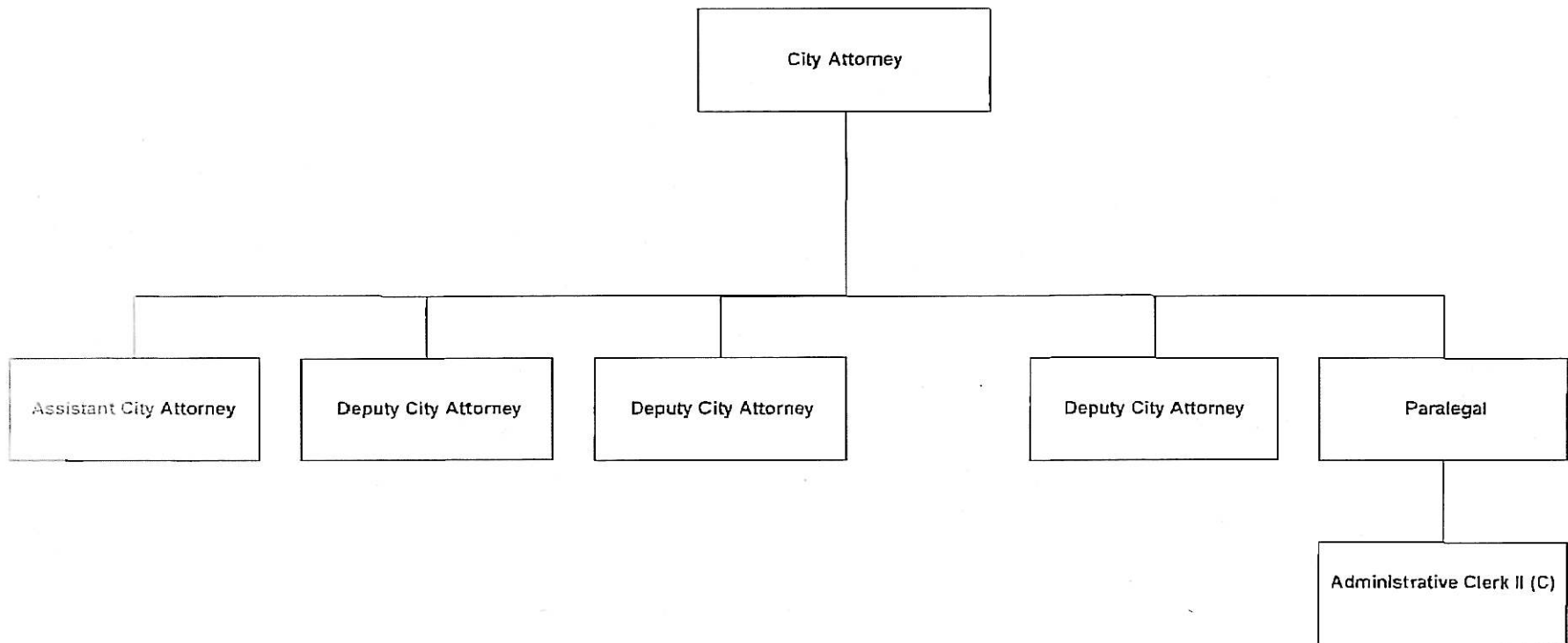
Left hand and arm extended upward at the elbow to the left side of the bicycle, or right hand and arm extended horizontally to the right side of the bicycle.

Important
Contact Information
Emergency 911
Emergency Cell Number
(916) 786-6444*
Street Sweeping (916) 774-5790
Traffic Signal Operation
(916) 746-1300
Report a Problem in a Park
(916) 774-5748
Reserve a Park (916) 774-5505
Bikeway Information (916) 774-5293
* Cell phone number works only in City limits

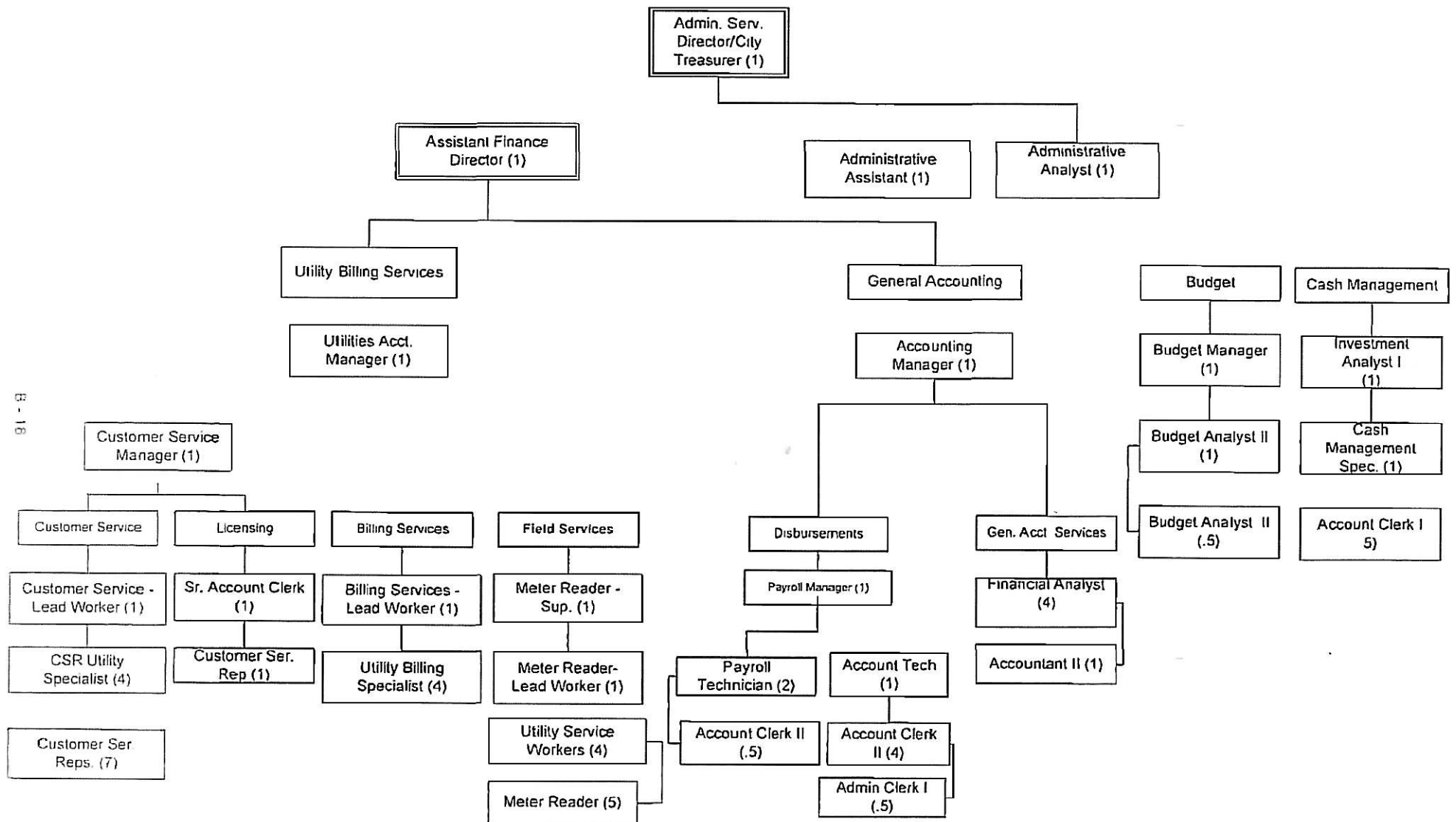
Appendix C: Departmental Organizational Charts



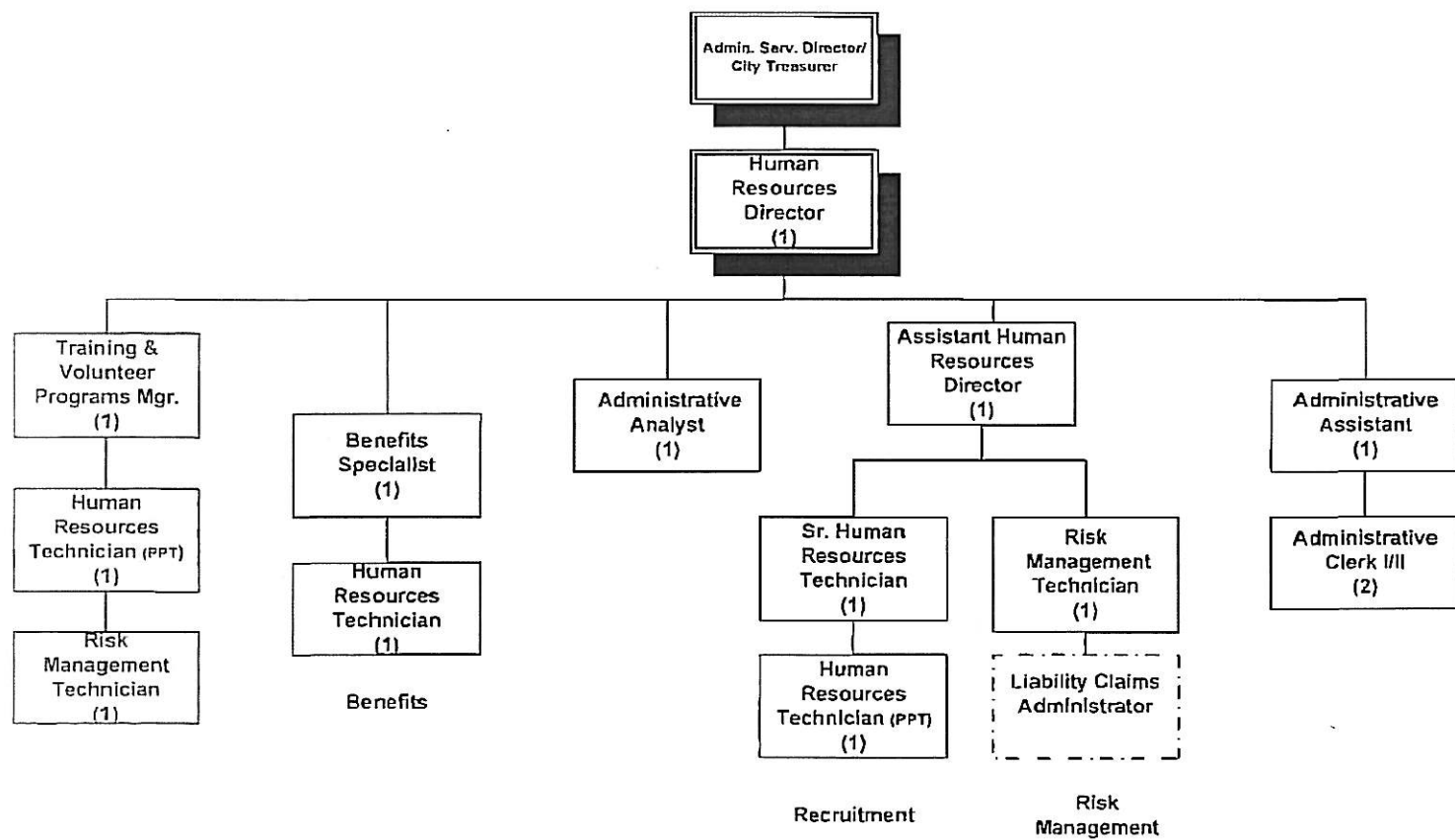
Organizational Chart: City Manager

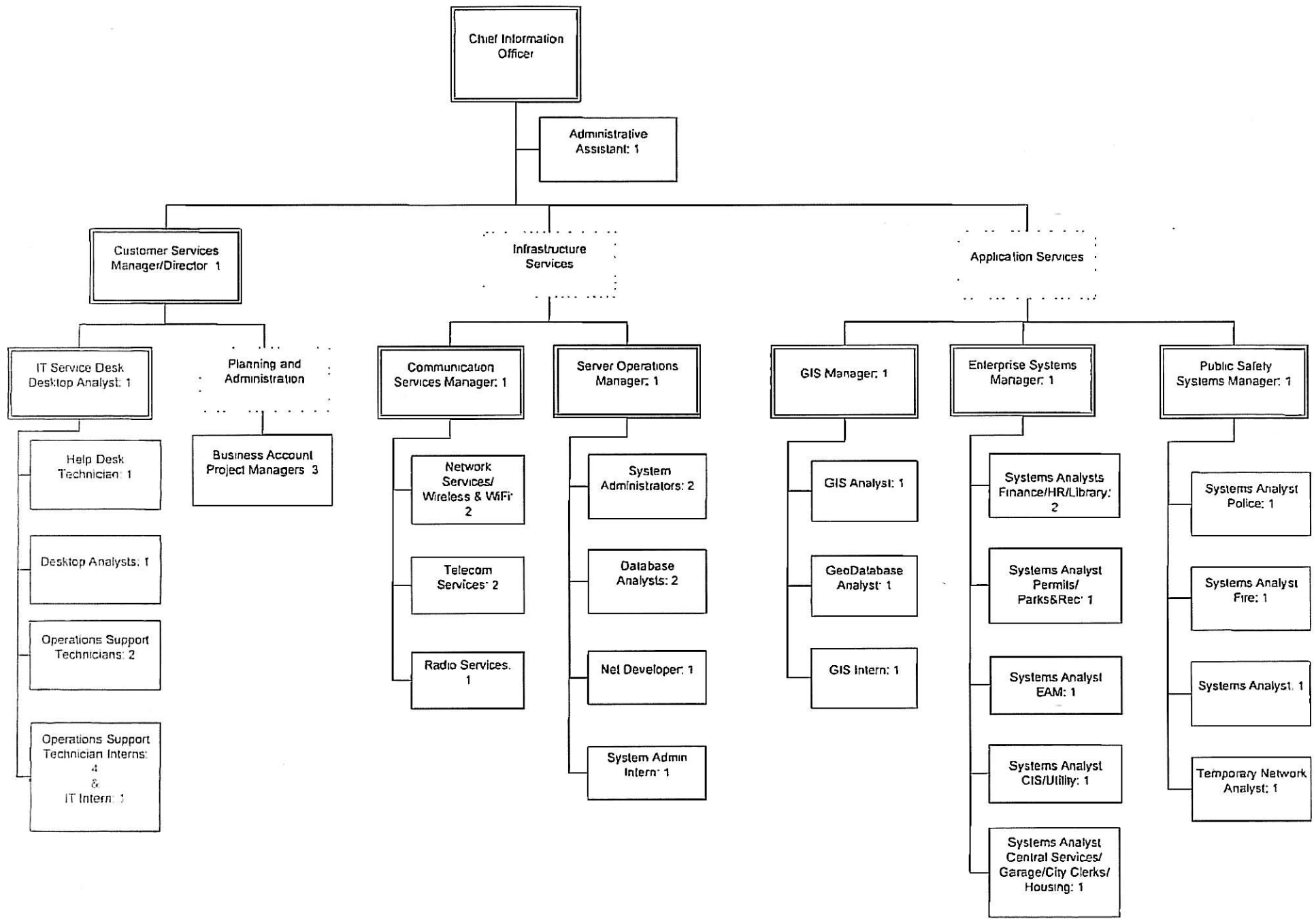


Organizational Chart: City Attorney's Office

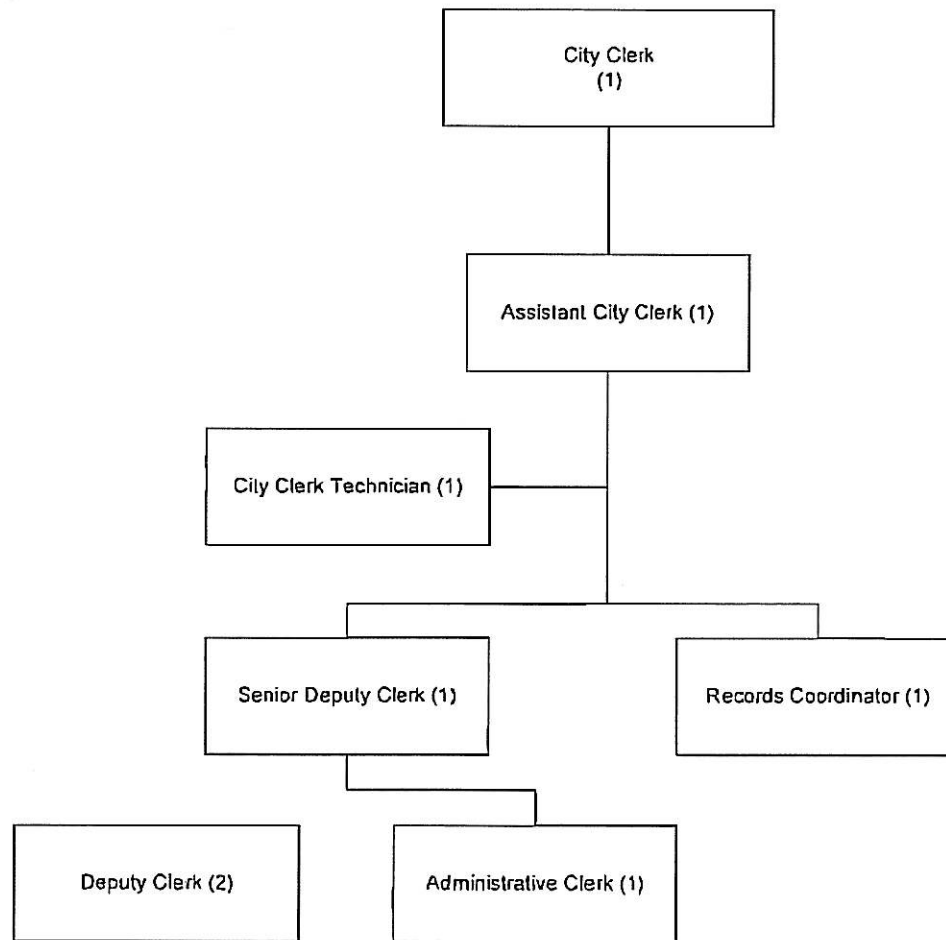


Organizational Chart: Finance

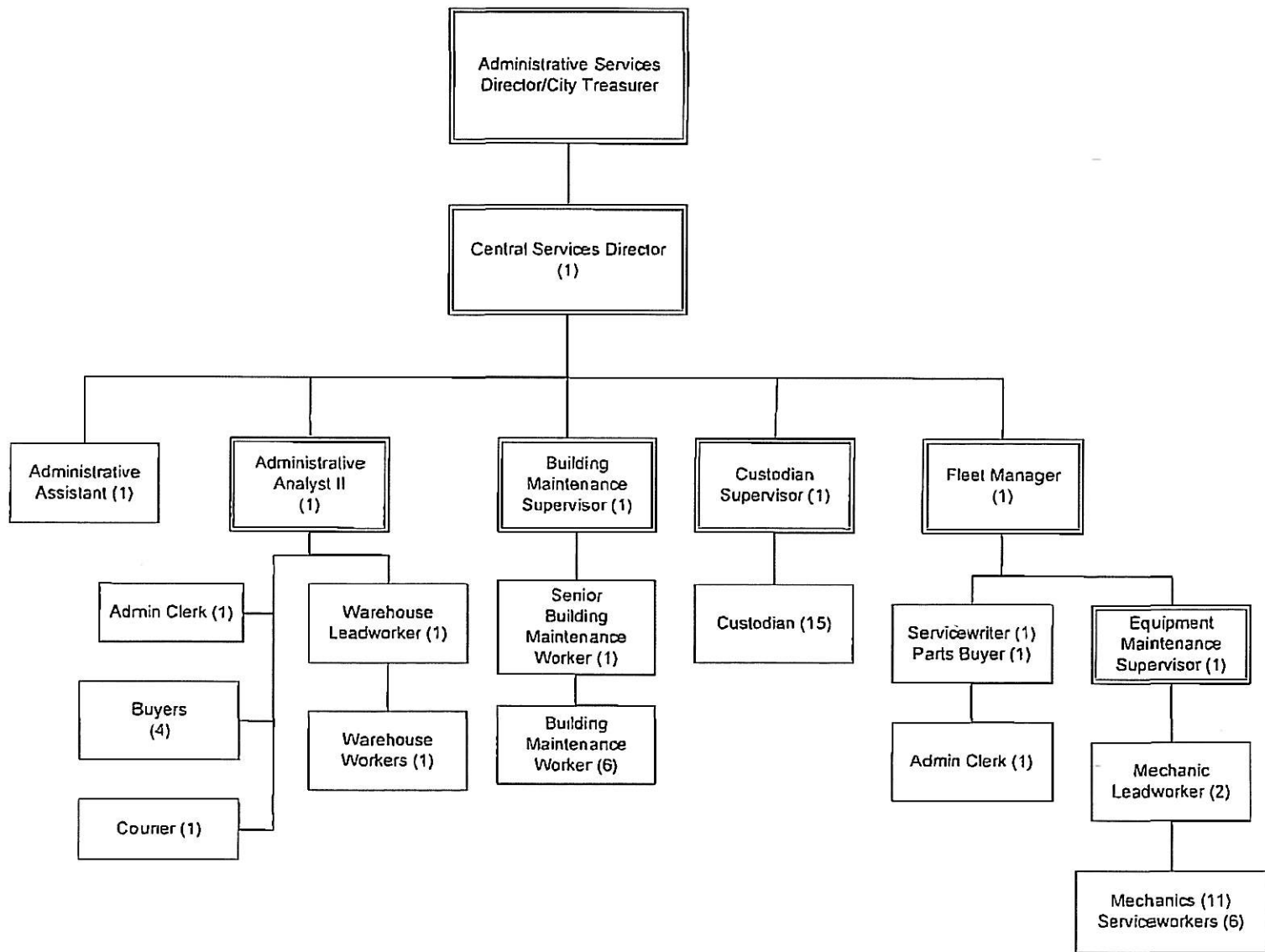
**Organizational Chart: Human Resources**



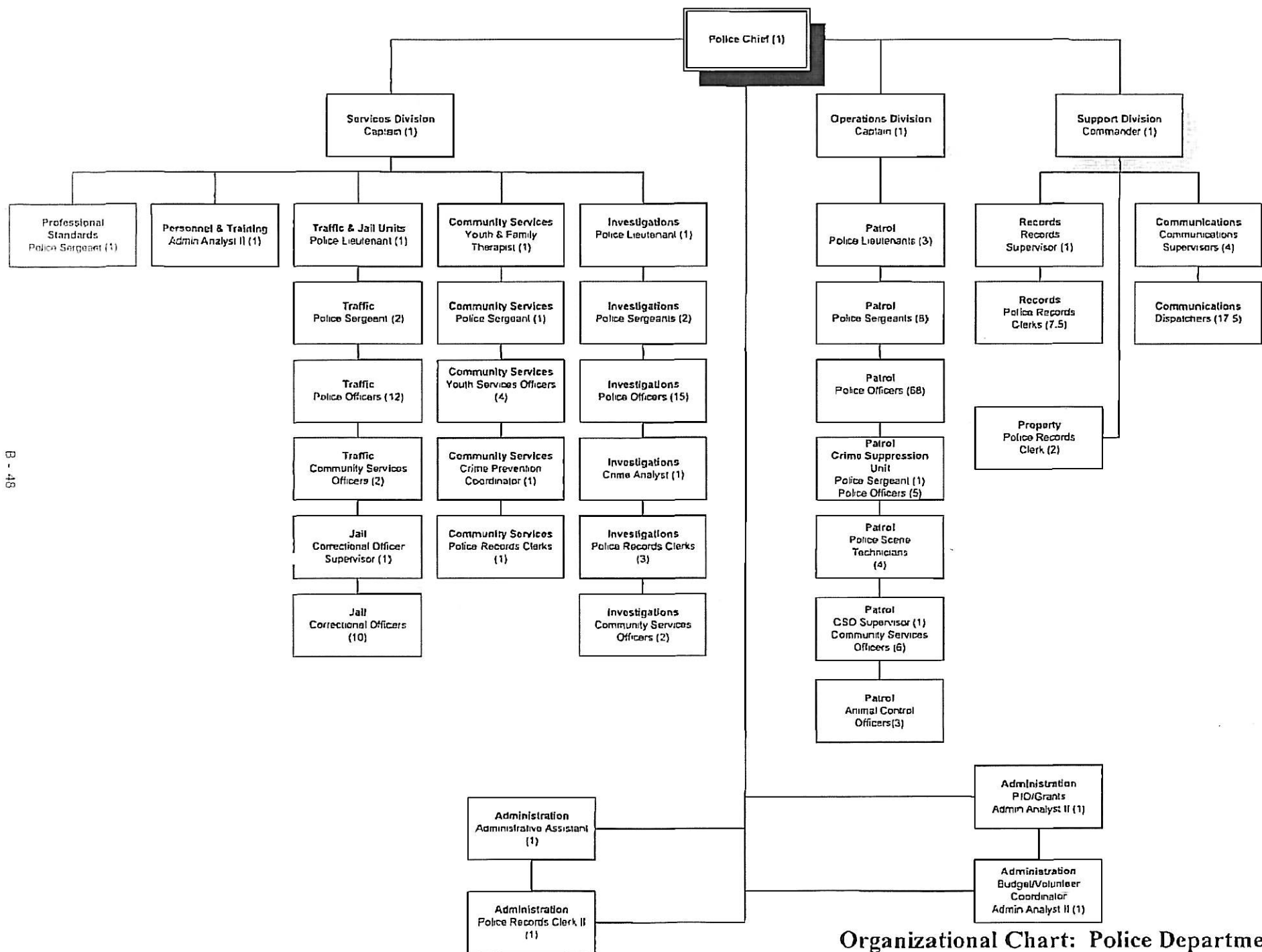
Organizational Chart: Information Technology



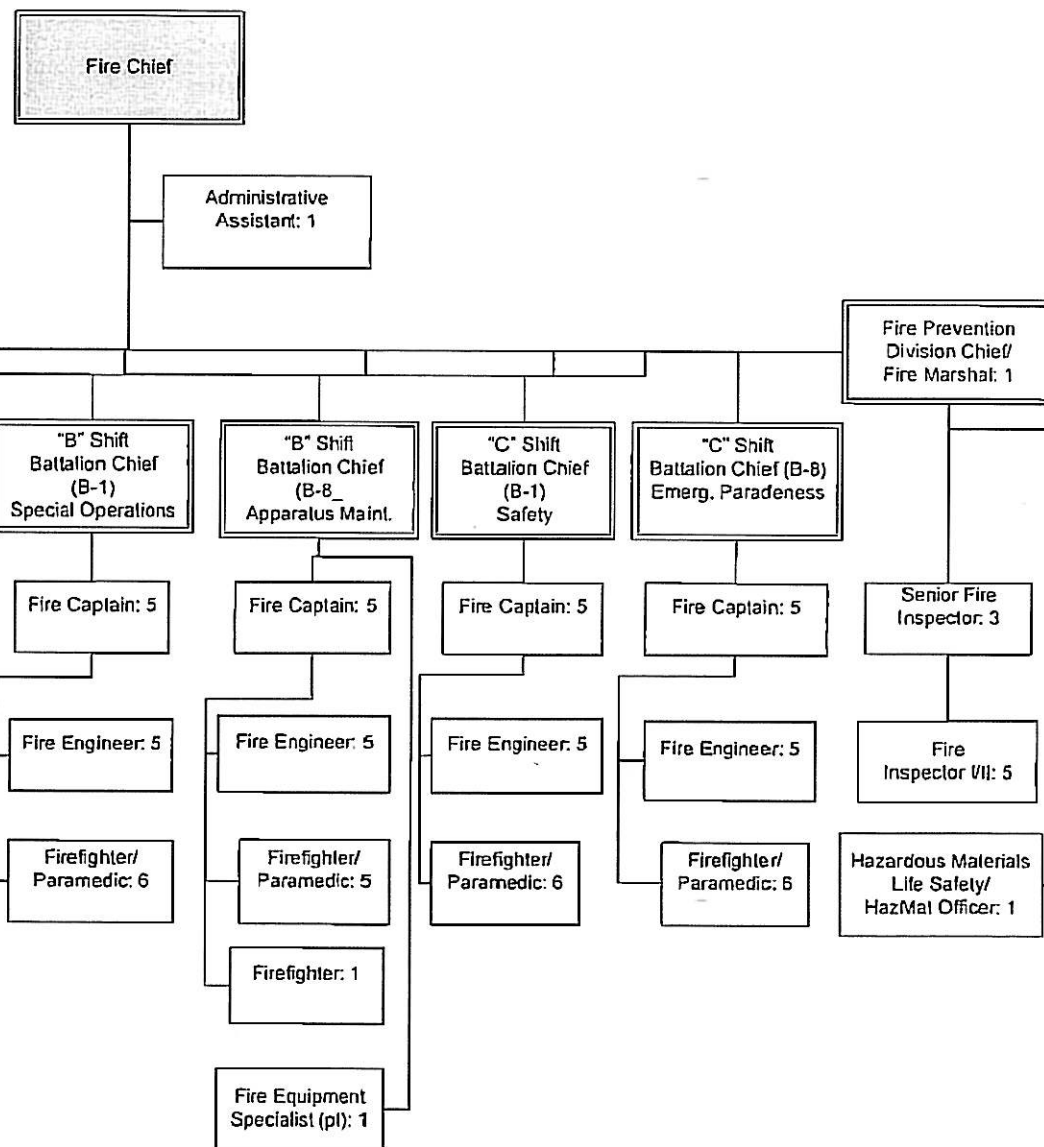
Organizational Chart: City Clerk



Organizational Chart: Central Services



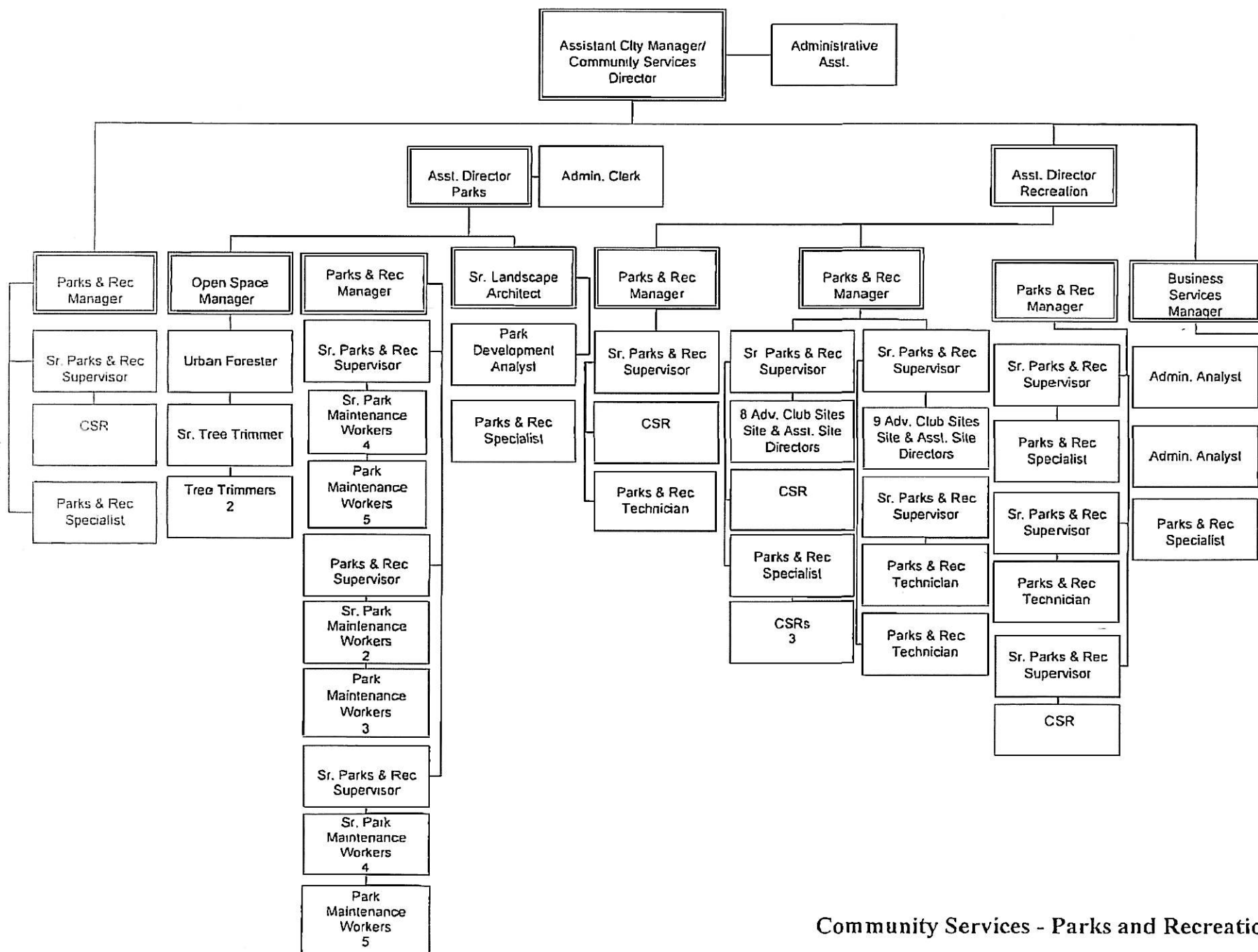
Organizational Chart: Police Department

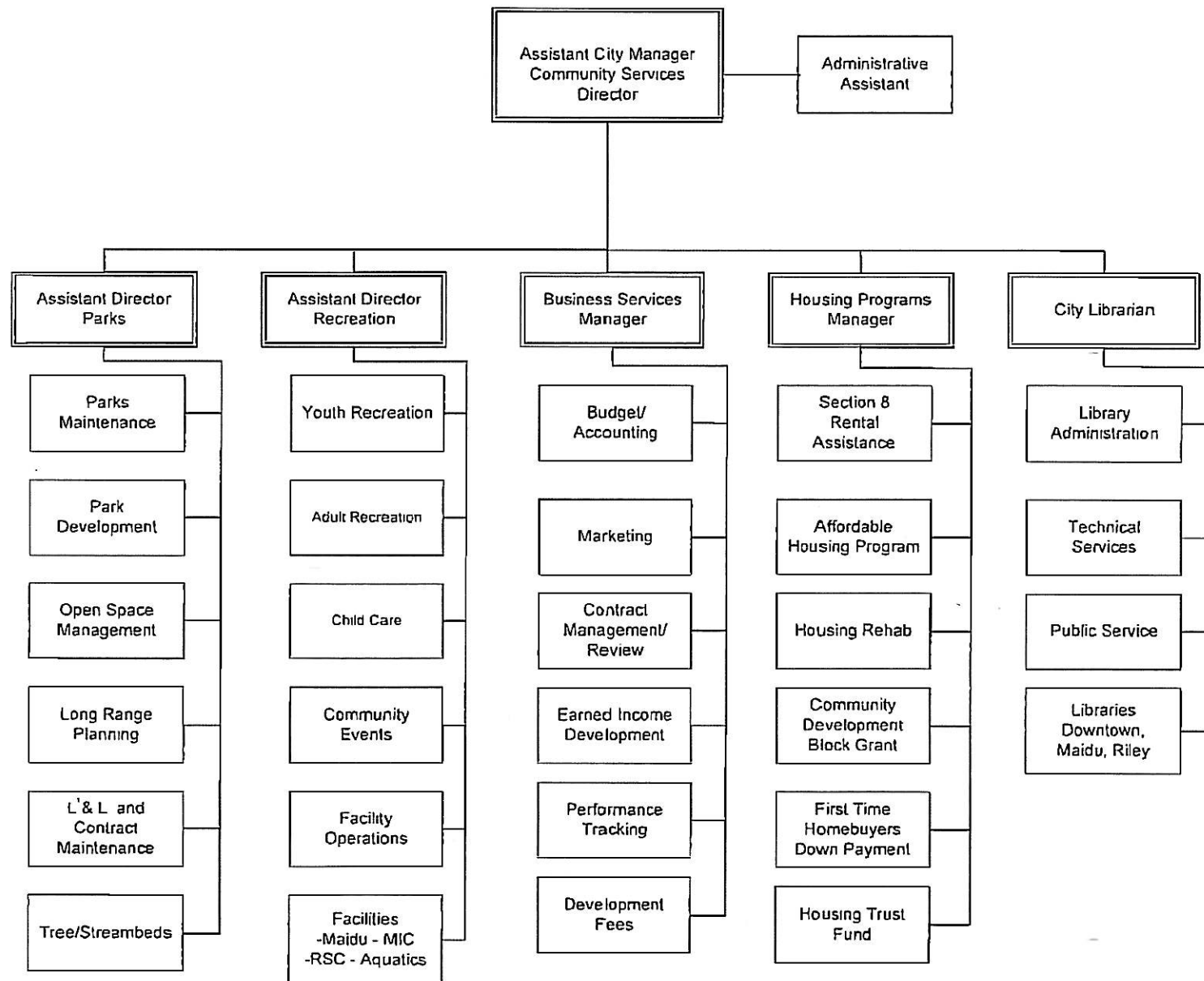


Organizational Chart: Fire Department

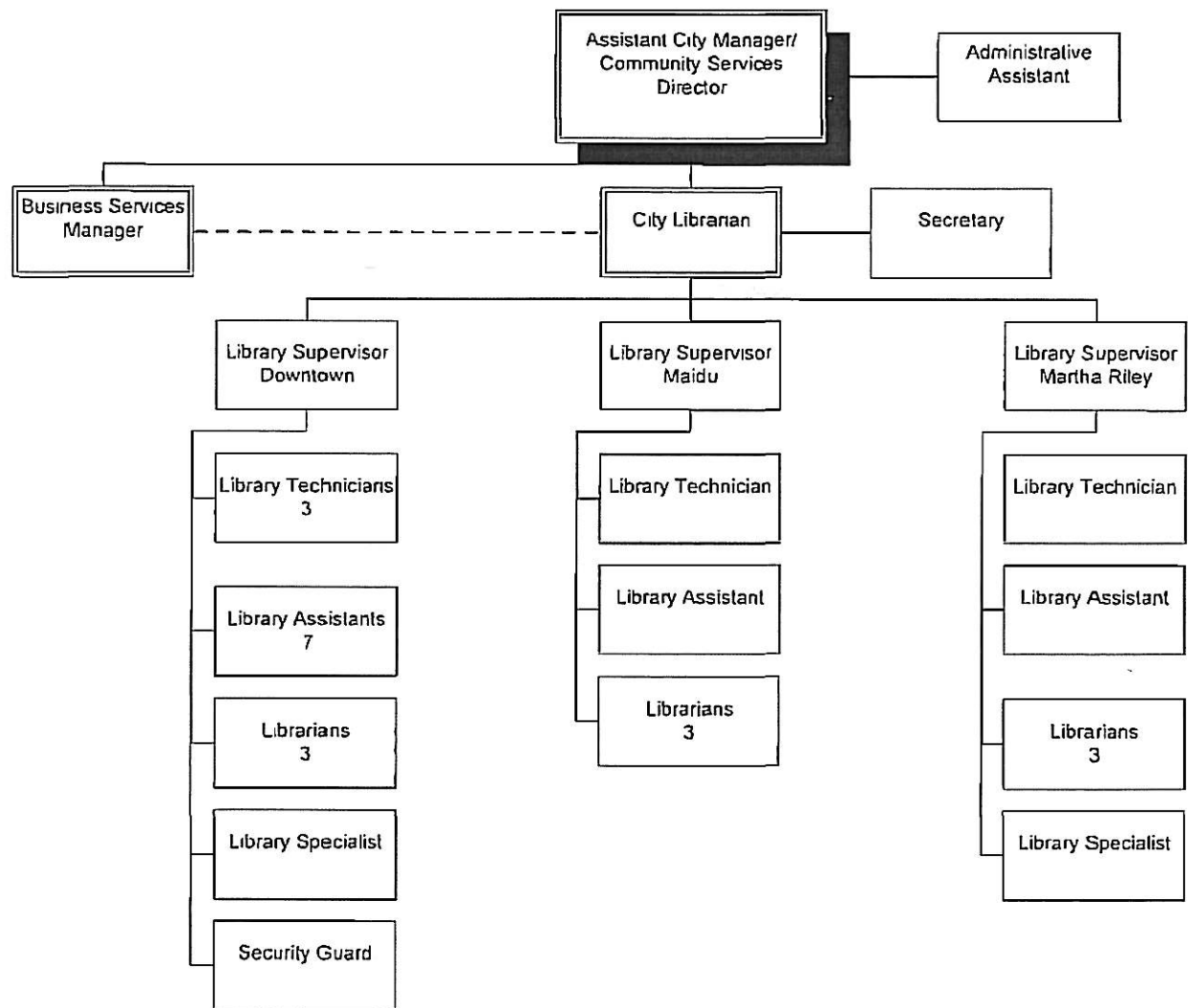


Organizational Chart: Community Services Department

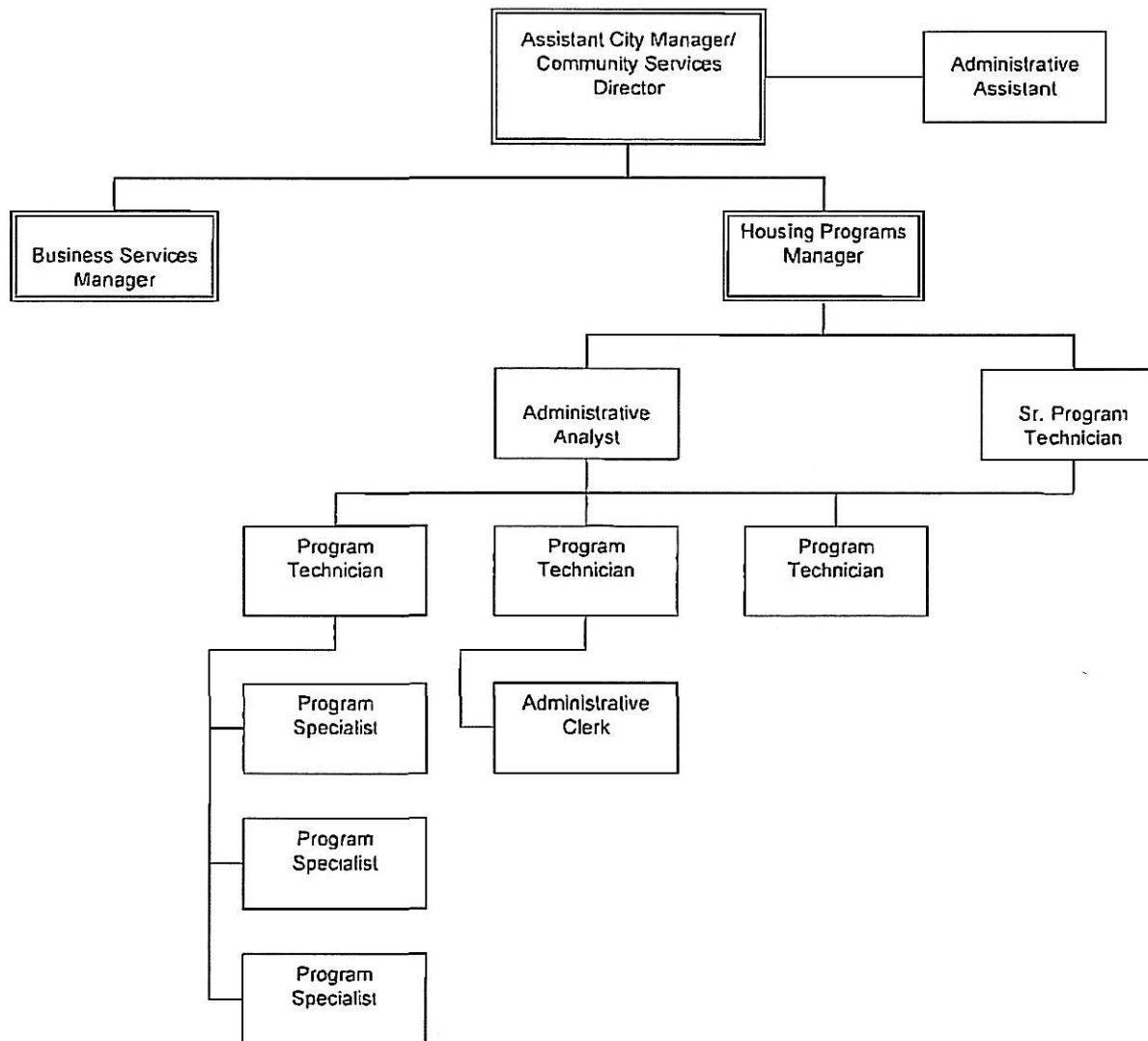




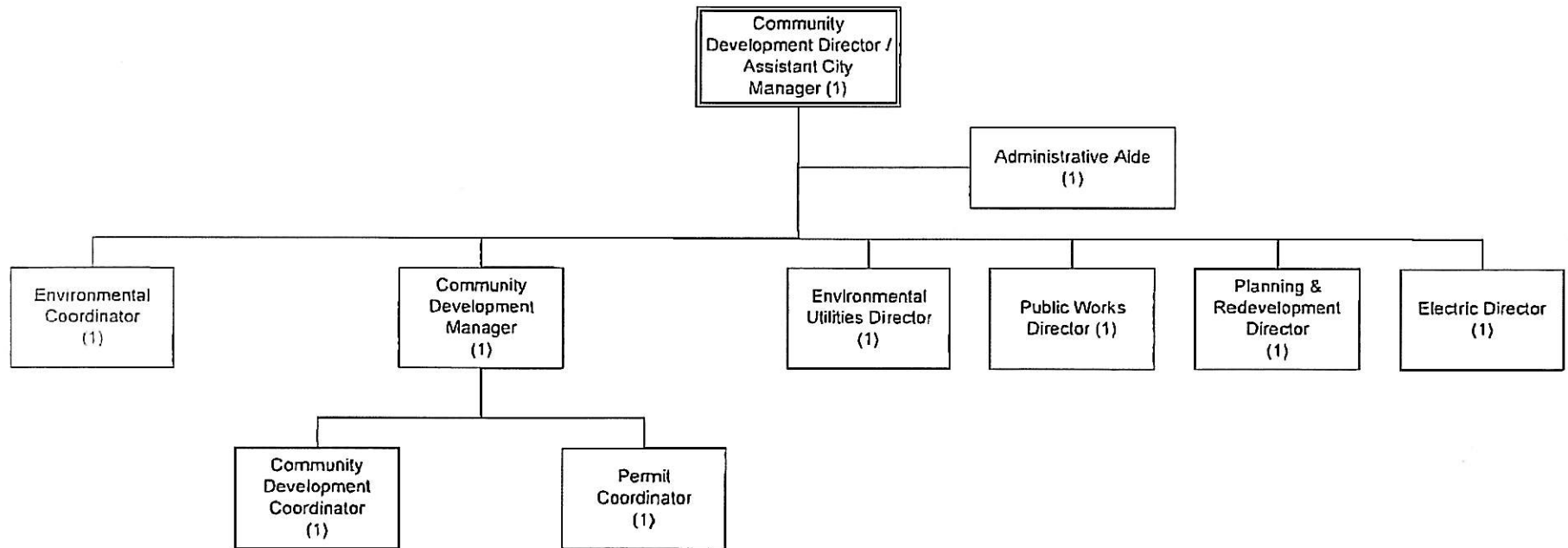
Community Services - Community Services Division



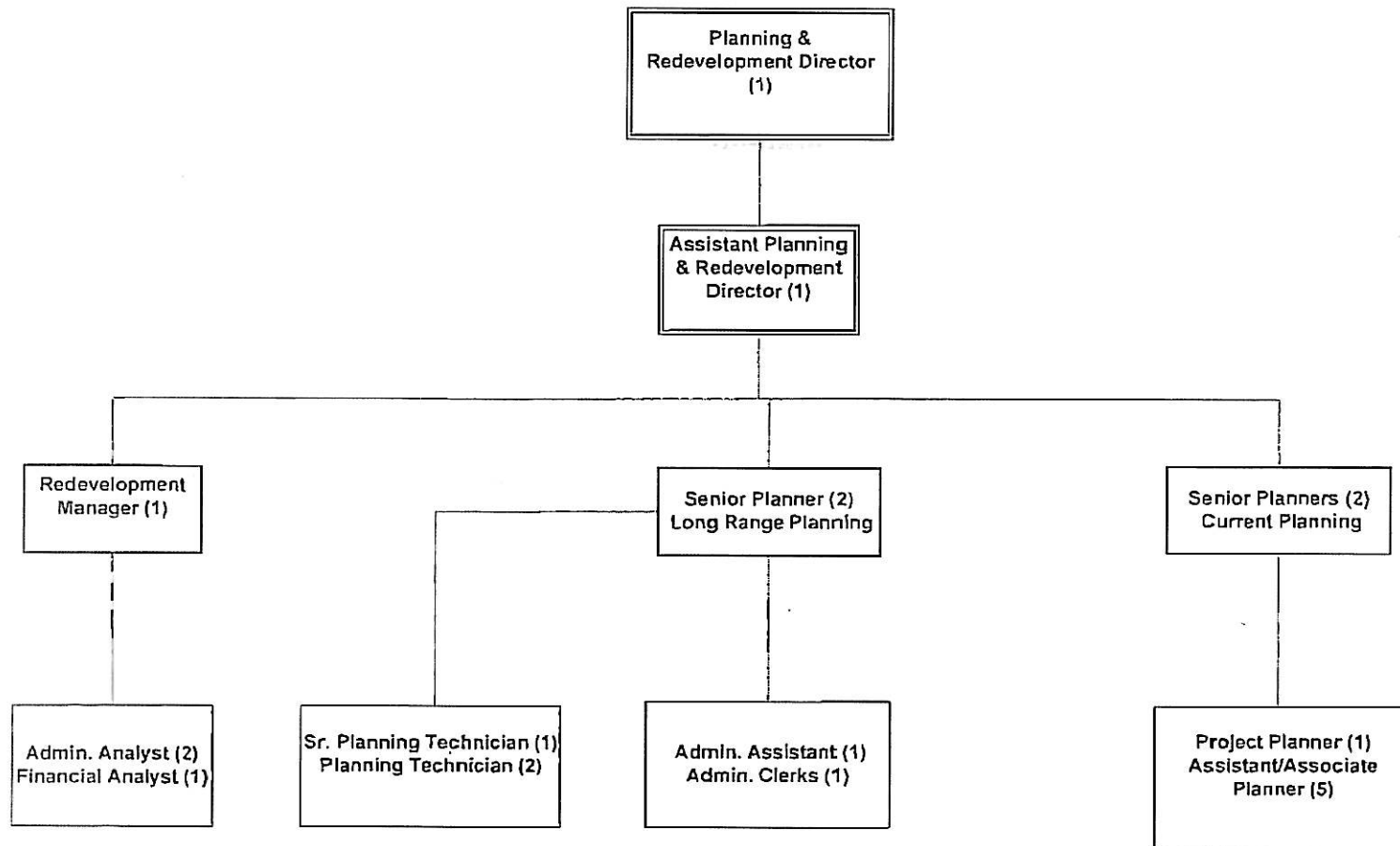
Community Services - Library



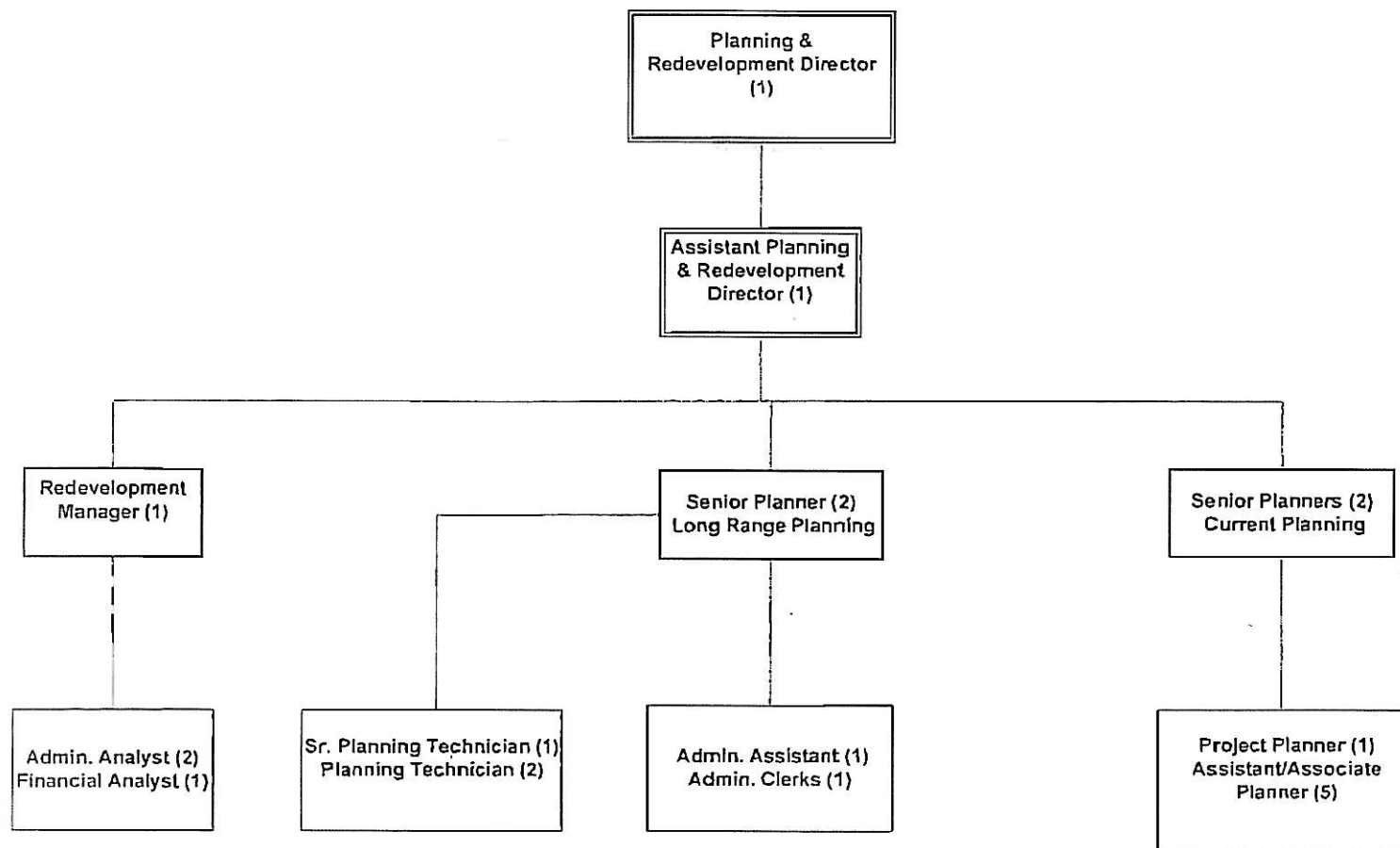
Community Services - Housing Division



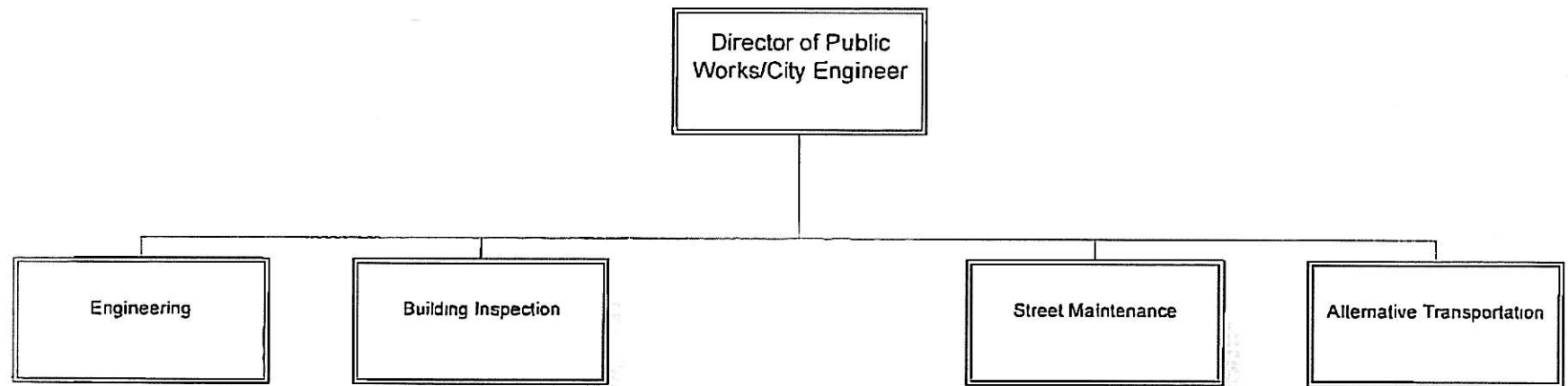
Organizational Chart: Community Development



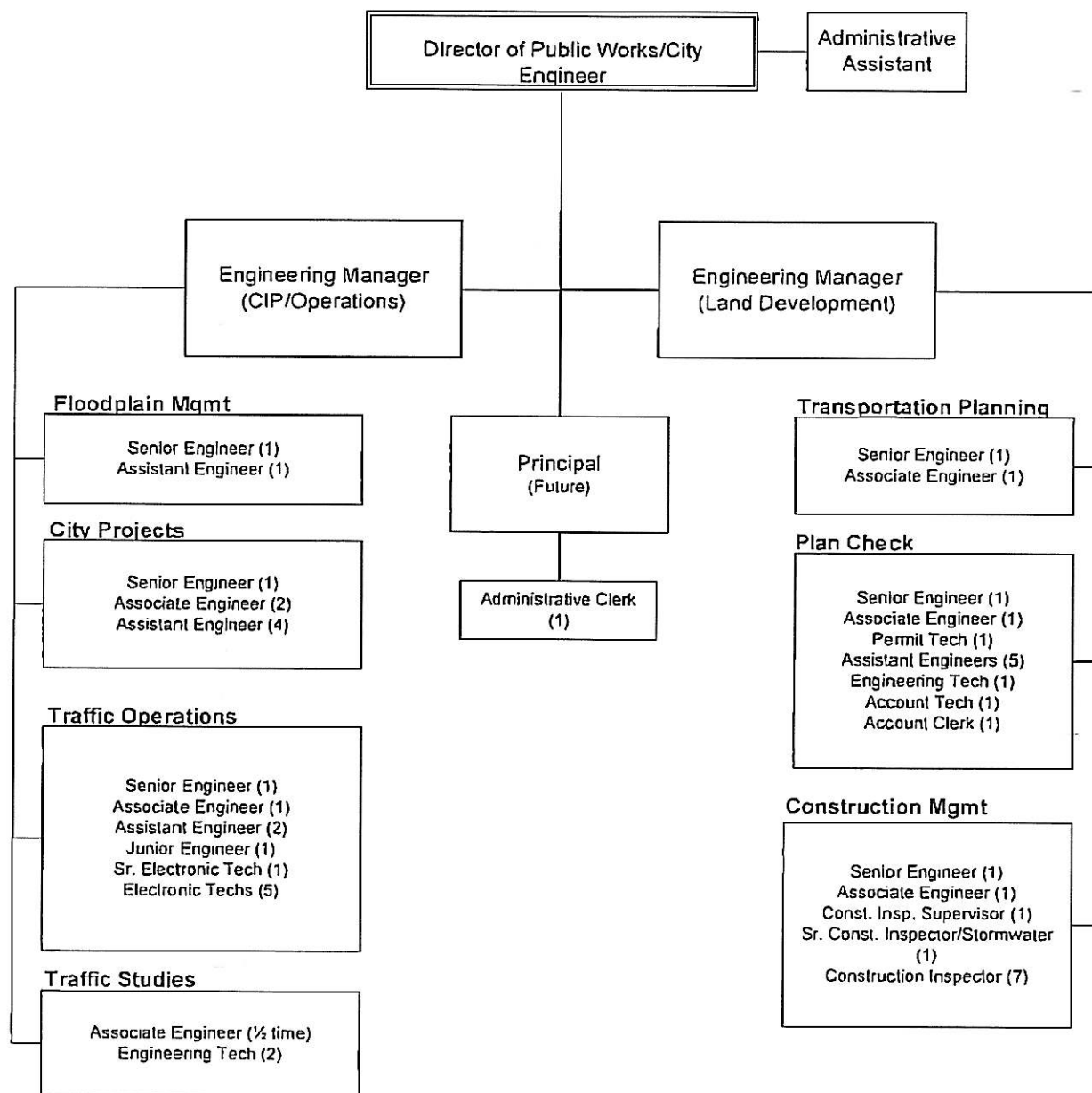
Organizational Chart: Planning and Redevelopment



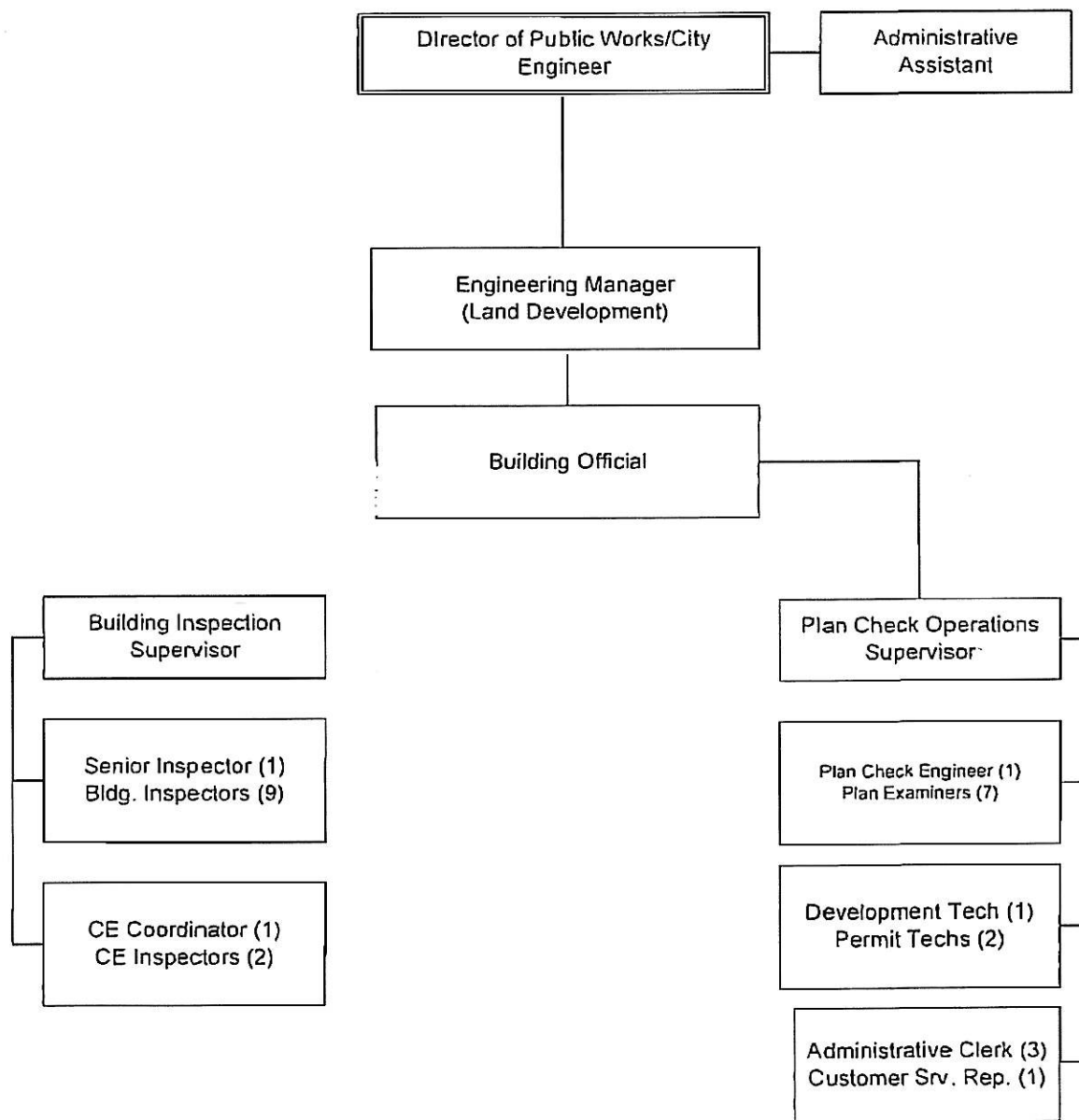
Organizational Chart: Planning and Redevelopment



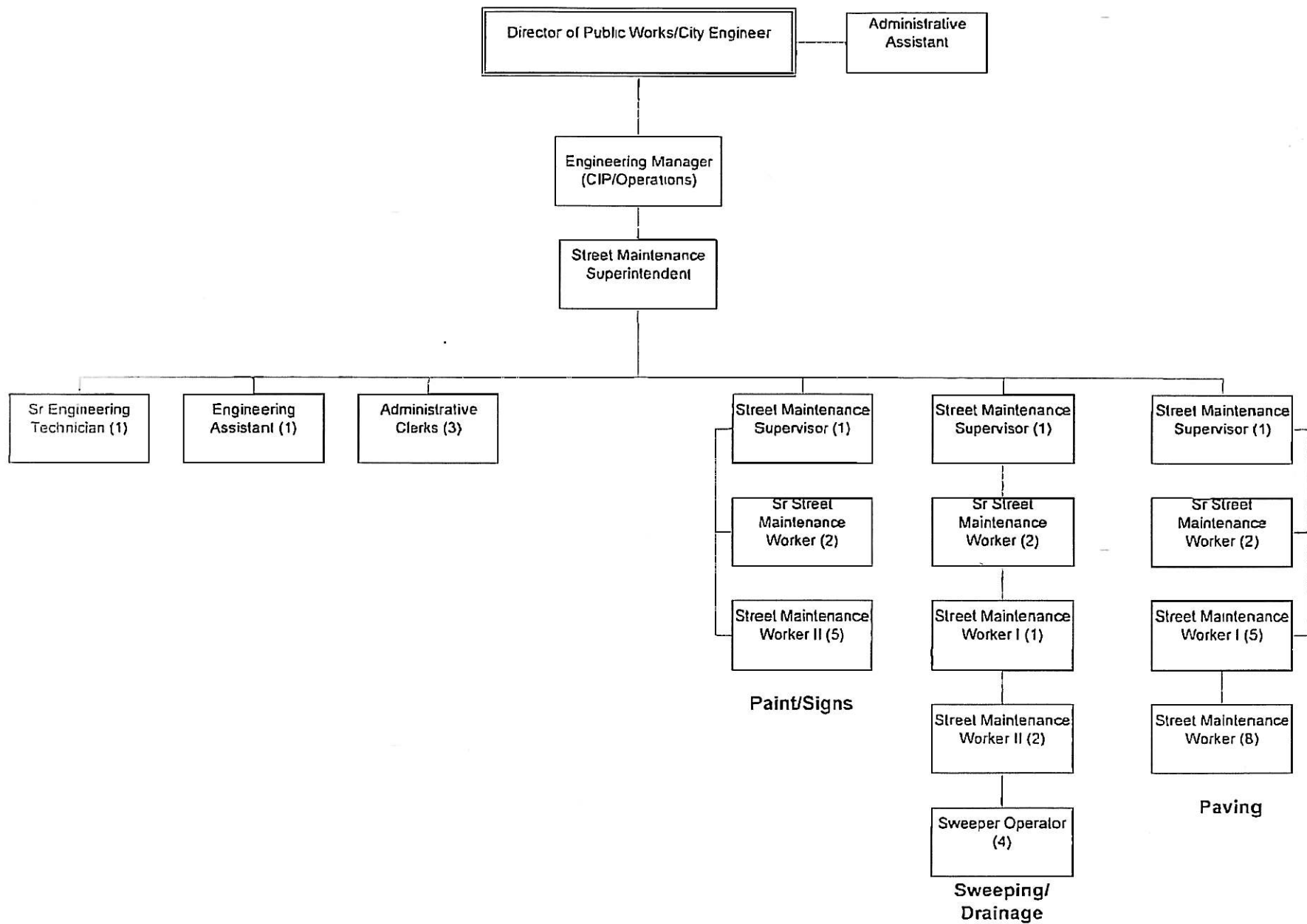
Organizational Chart: Public Works Department

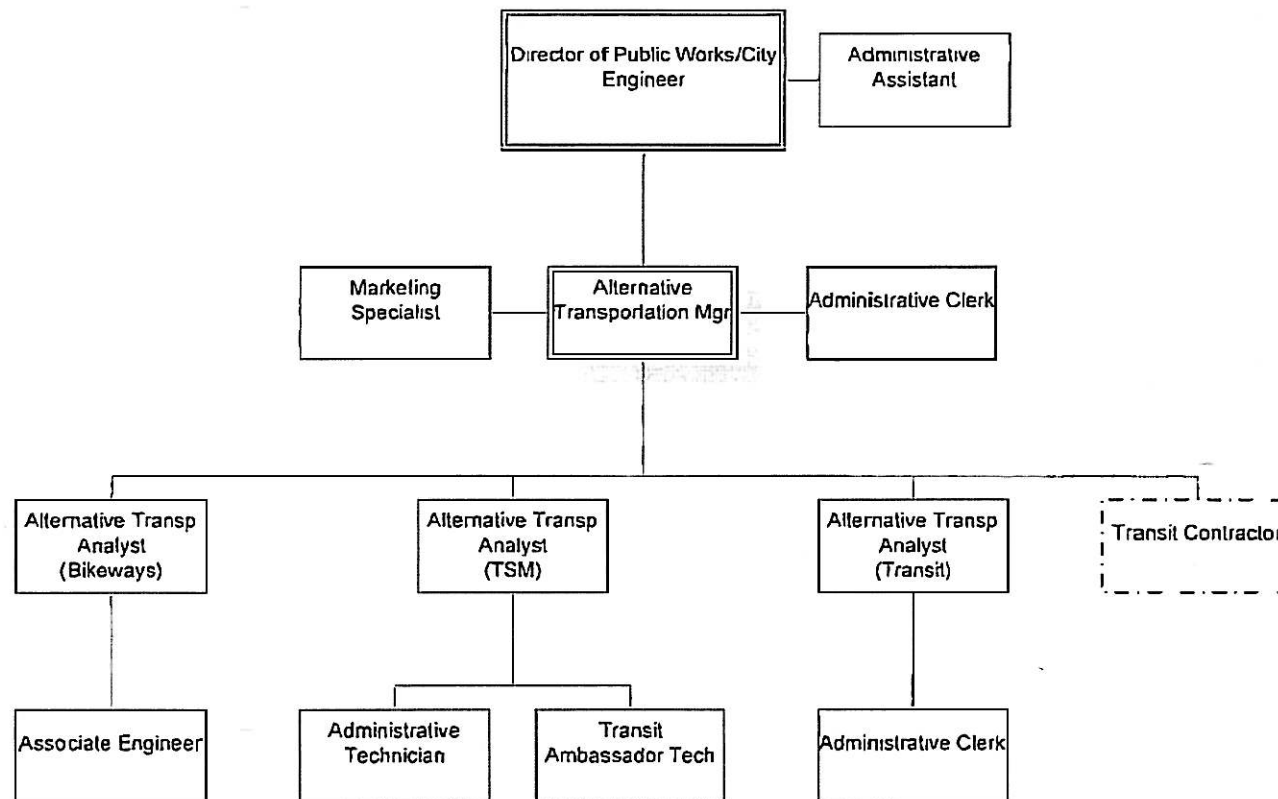


Public Works – Engineering

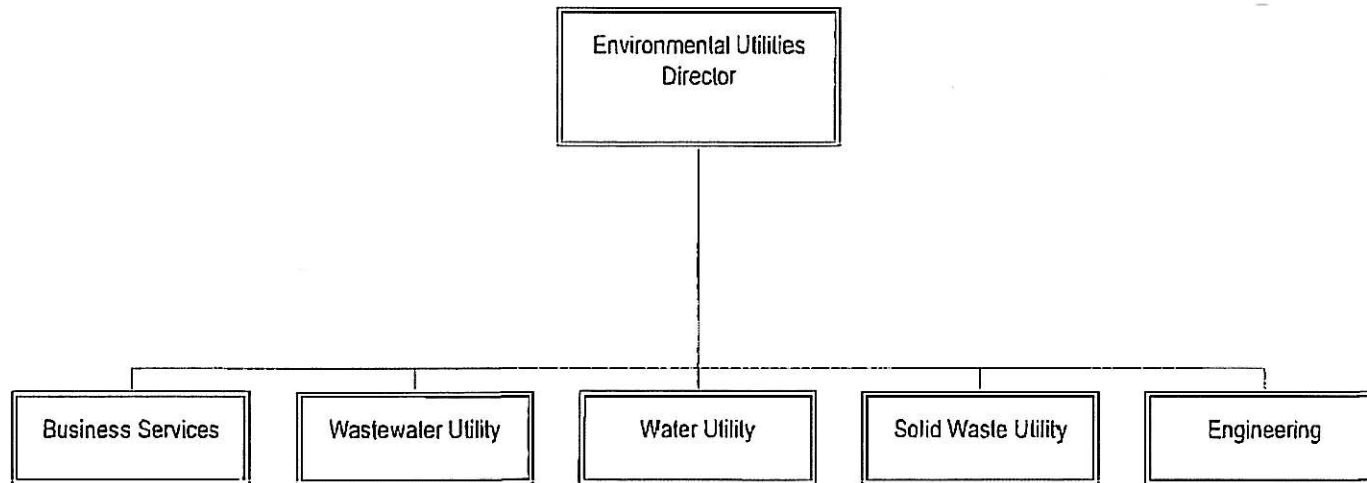


Public Works – Building Inspection

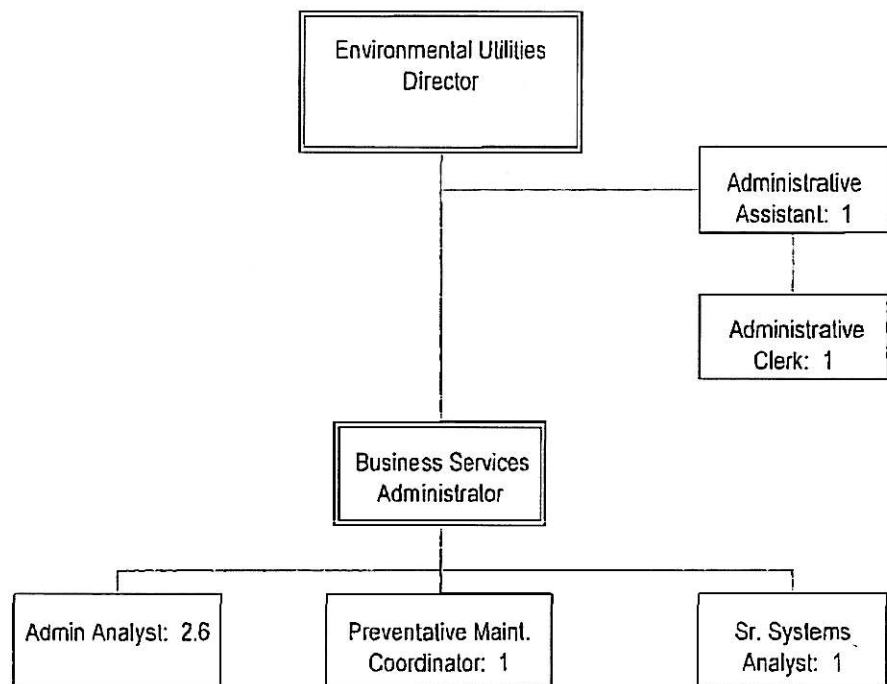




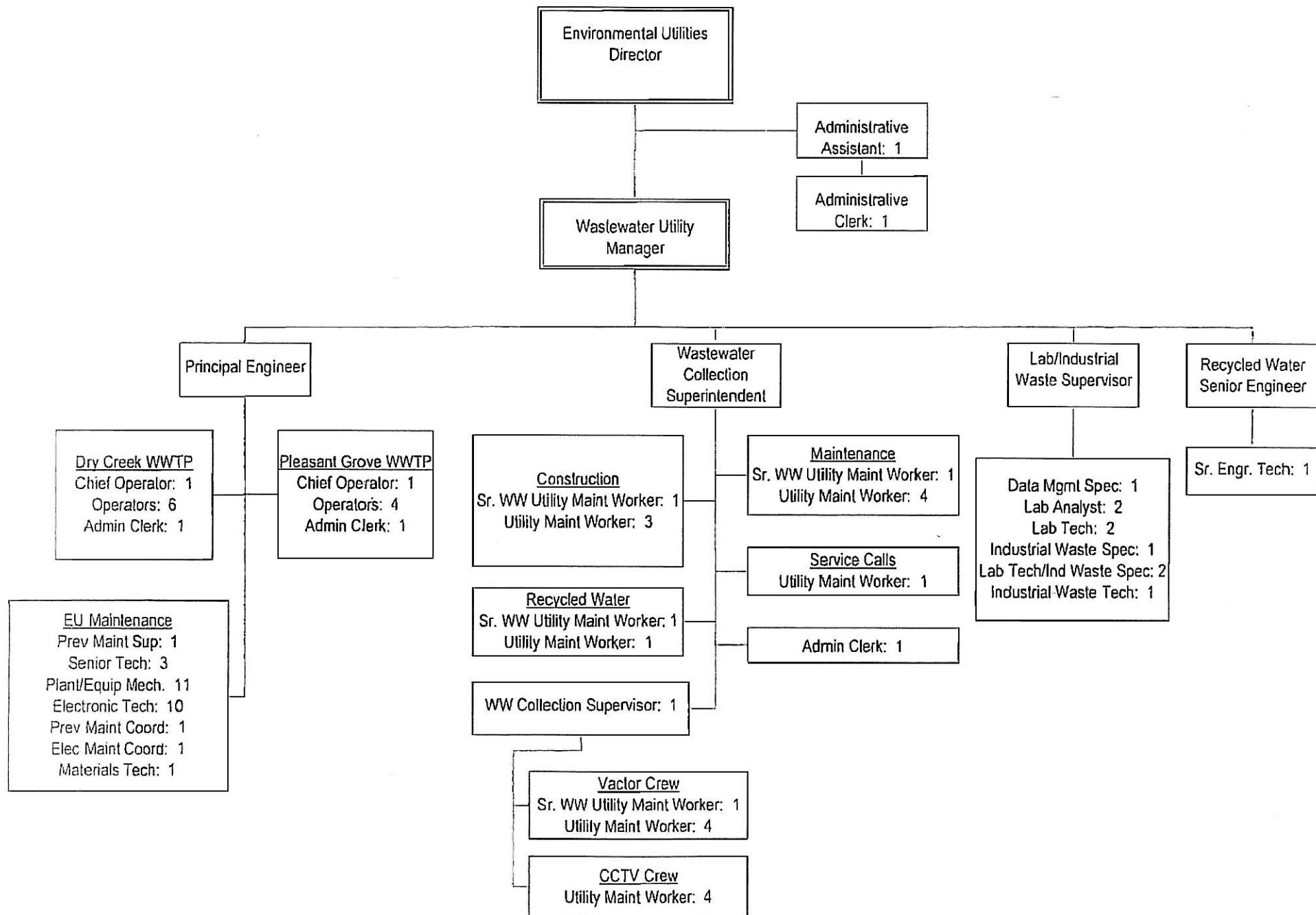
Public Works – Alternative Transportation

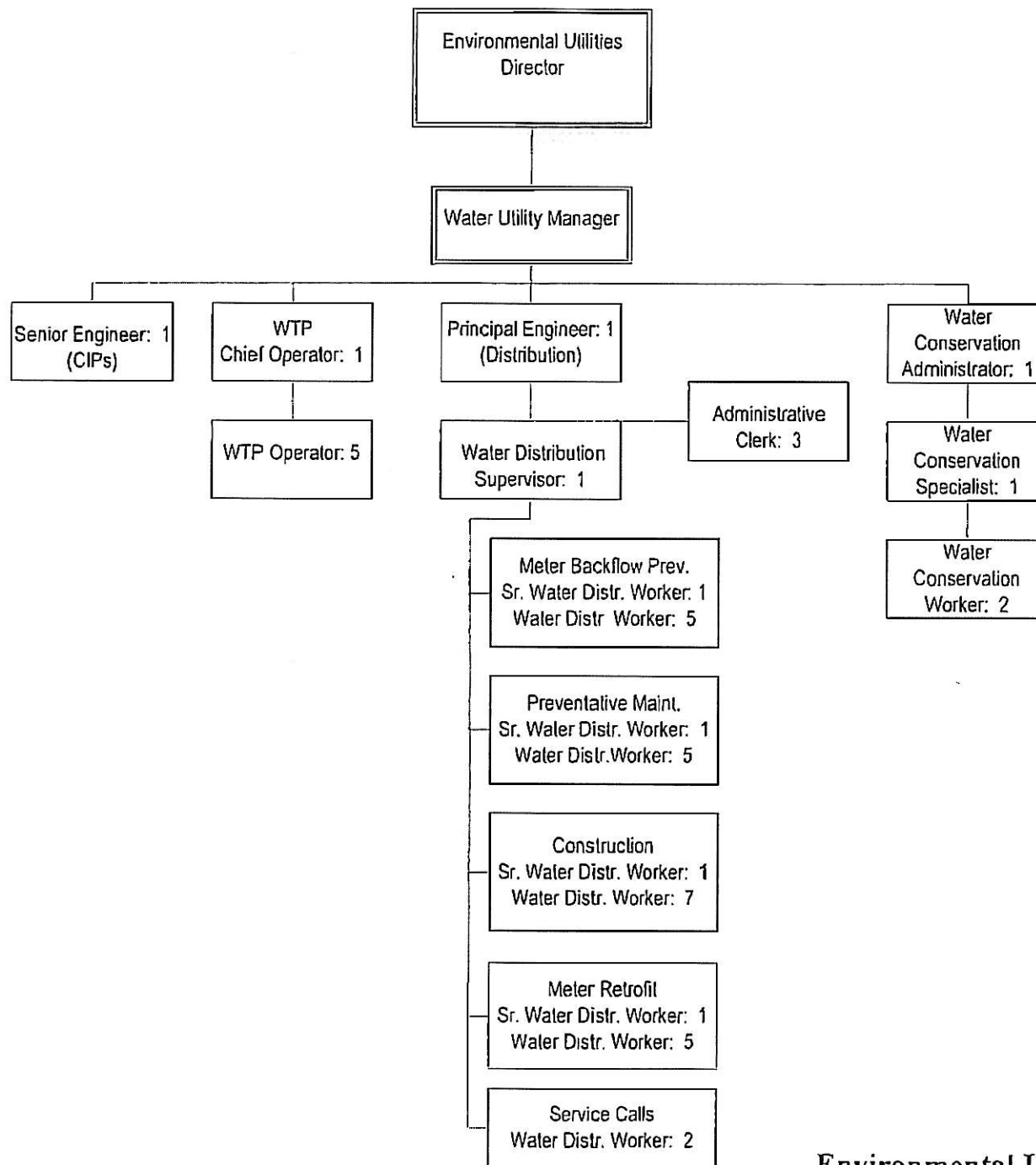


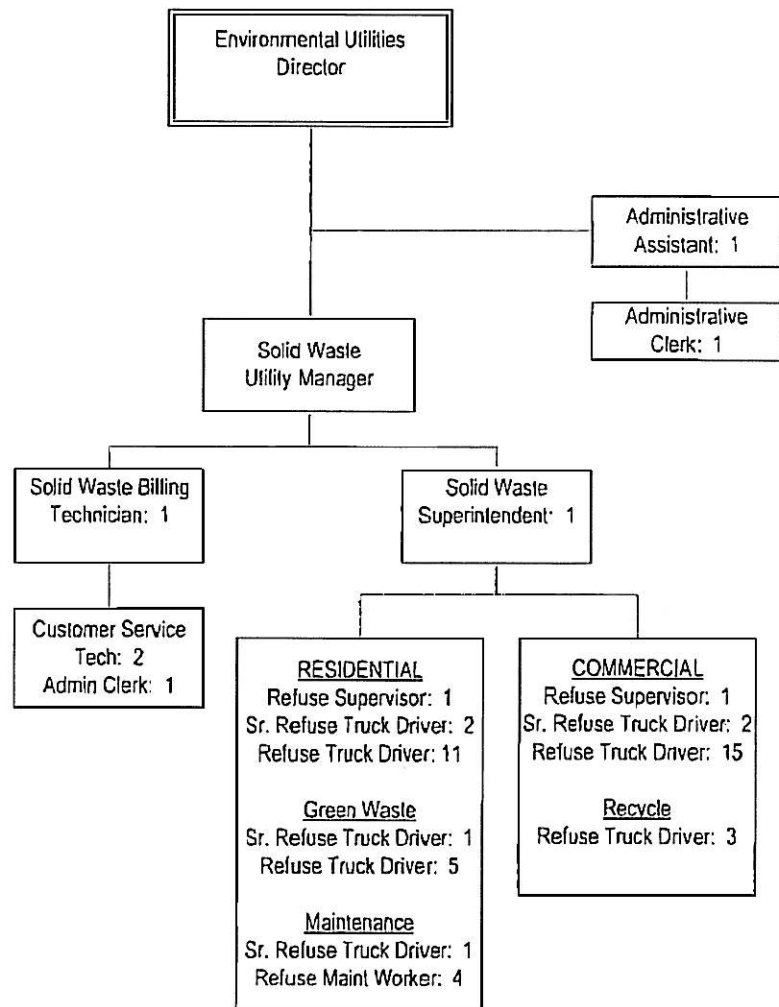
Organizational Chart: Environmental Utilities Department



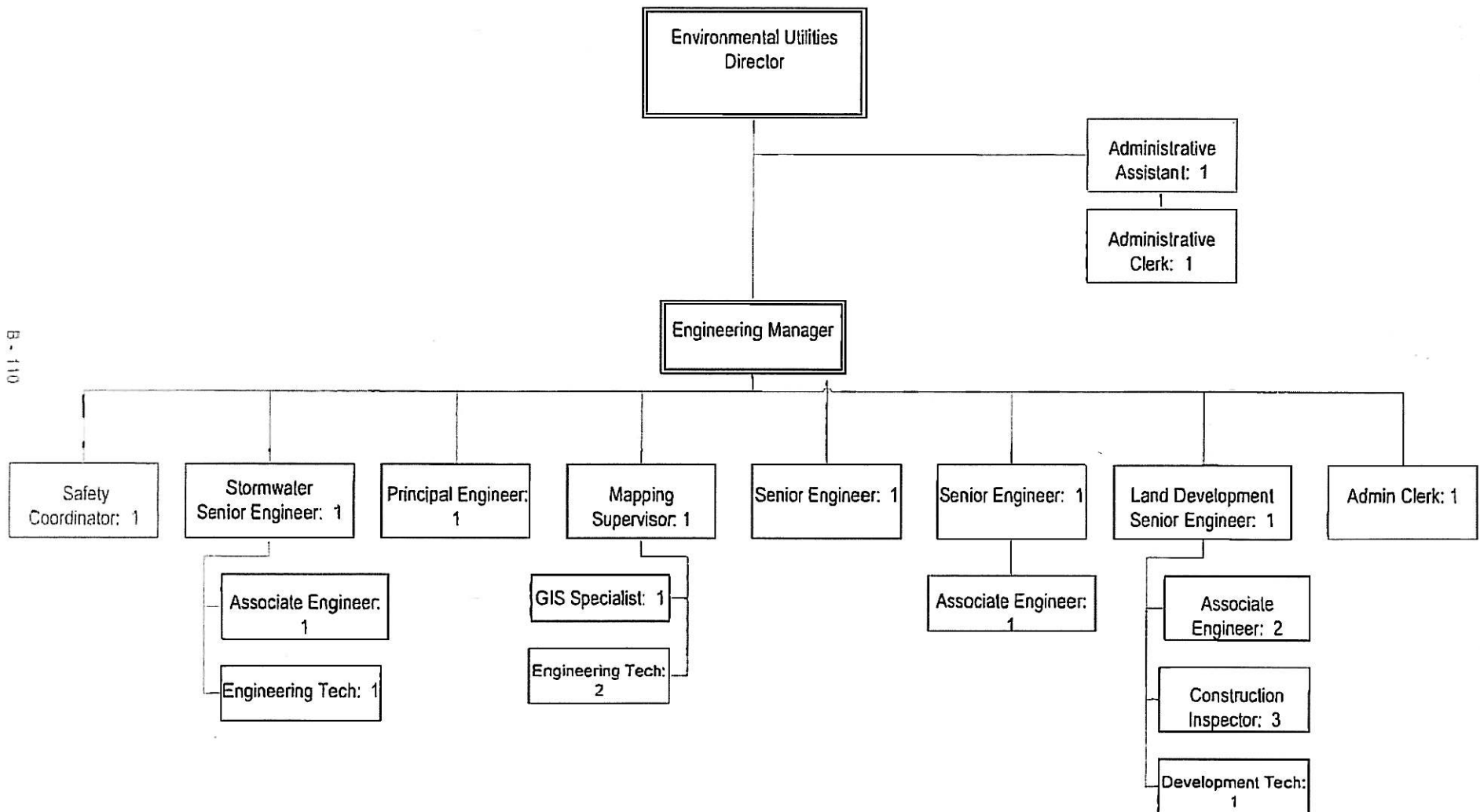
Environmental Utilities – Business Services

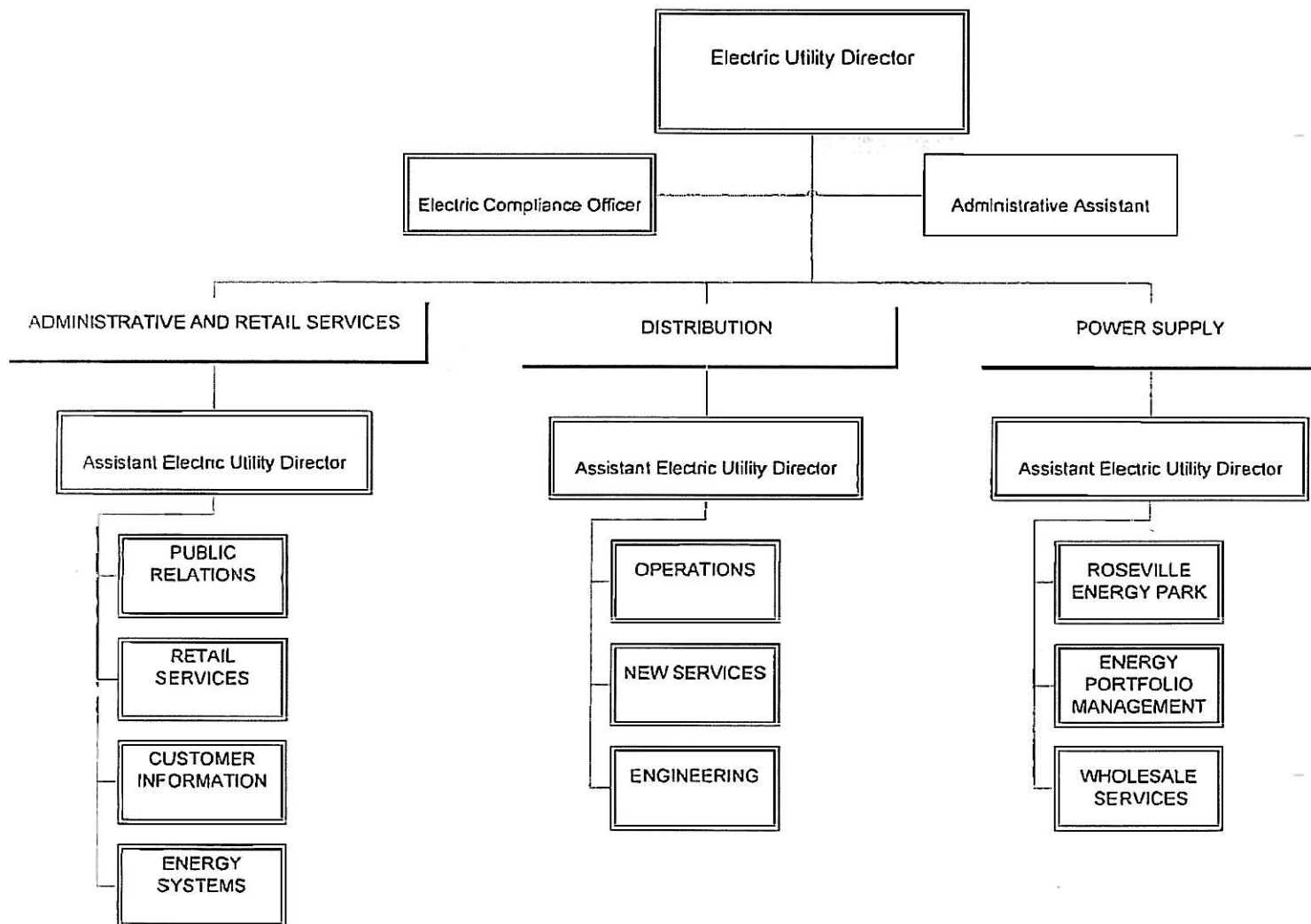




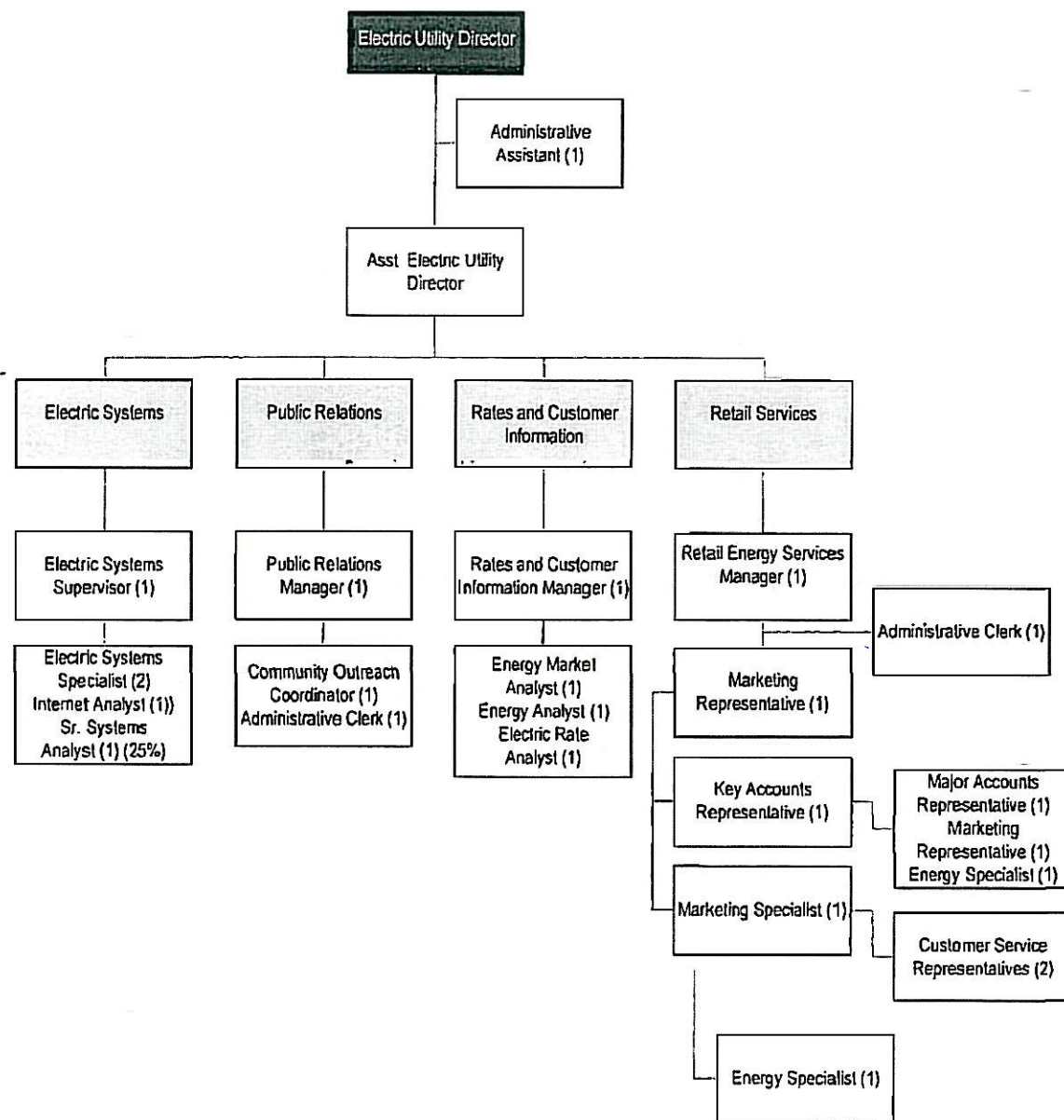


Environmental Utilities – Solid Waste Utility

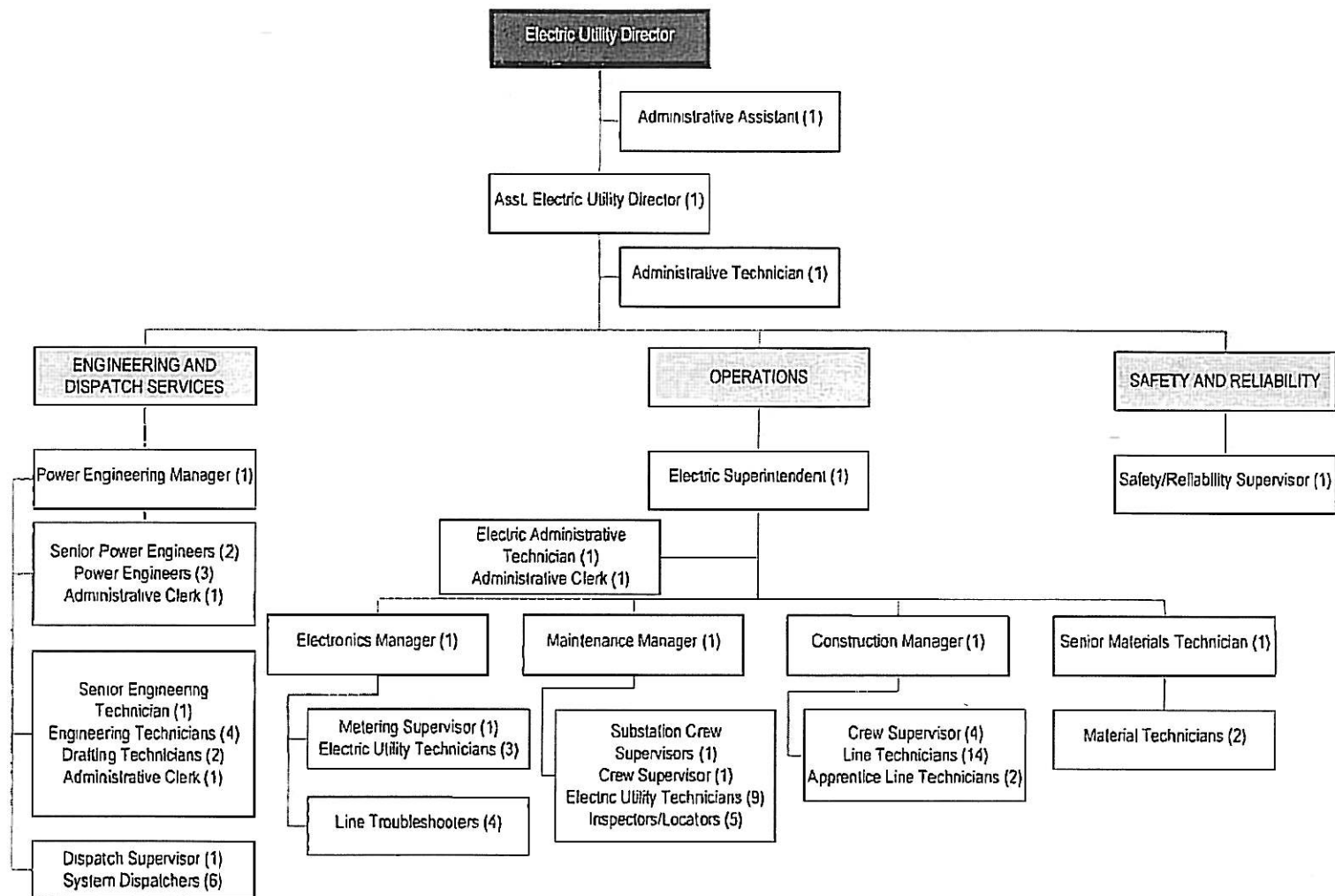
**Environmental Utilities – Engineering**

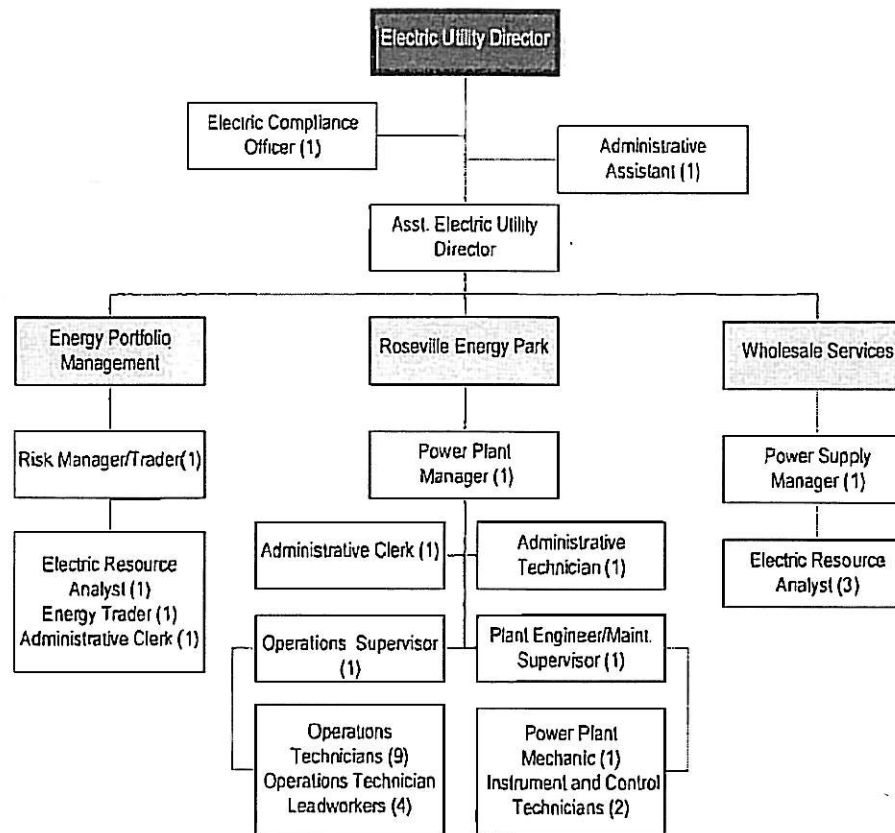


Organizational Chart: Electric Department



Electric – Administrative and Retail Services





**Appendix D:
Organization Budget Summary and Staffing:
FY 2009 to FY 2010**

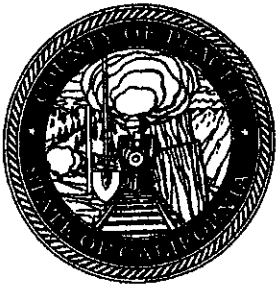
ORGANIZATION BUDGET SUMMARY: FY 2009-2010

	2008-09		2009-10	
	FTE POSITIONS	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	FTE POSITIONS	BUDGET EXPENDITURES
CITY COUNCIL				
CITY COUNCIL	0.00	429,235	0.00	359,530
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		0		0
SUBTOTAL	0.00	429,235	0.00	359,530
CITY MANAGER				
CITY MANAGEMENT	5.81	1,126,540	3.46	826,578
COMMUNICATIONS	7.00	978,626	4.45	712,337
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	3.00	317,551	2.00	306,069
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(39,180)		0
SUBTOTAL	15.81	2,381,537	9.91	1,844,984
CITY ATTORNEY				
LEGAL SERVICES	9.00	1,693,123	7.00	1,435,467
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		0		0
SUBTOTAL	9.00	1,693,123	7.00	1,435,467
FINANCE				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	5.00	745,066	3.50	658,179
BUDGET	2.55	442,324	2.71	454,863
LICENSING	2.00	189,345	2.07	178,669
CASH MANAGEMENT	2.00	298,623	2.48	252,277
UTILITY BILLING & SERVICES	32.00	3,681,893	31.89	3,526,192
GENERAL ACCOUNTING / PAYROLL	16.43	1,718,730	14.27	1,543,832
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(17,675)		(21,675)
SUBTOTAL	59.98	7,058,106	56.93	6,592,337
HUMAN RESOURCES				
HUMAN RESOURCES	12.10	1,675,996	9.00	1,424,672
RISK MANAGEMENT	4.00	556,434	3.46	207,647
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		0		0
SUBTOTAL	16.10	2,232,430	12.46	1,632,319
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY				
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	41.66	7,569,538	40.71	6,982,665
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(243,795)		(244,000)
SUBTOTAL	41.66	7,325,743	40.71	6,738,665
CITY CLERK				
CLERK SUPPORT SERVICES	7.00	926,277	7.00	840,267
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		0		0
SUBTOTAL	7.00	926,277	7.00	840,267
CENTRAL SERVICES				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	3.24	503,014	4.00	520,108
PURCHASING	7.00	592,099	4.00	403,520
CENTRAL STORES	3.00	237,229	2.00	211,673
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES	27.00	7,251,268	22.72	6,968,471
BUILDING / CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE	27.00	3,767,250	16.52	2,760,544
LESS: AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES FUND		(7,251,268)		(6,967,471)
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(9,200)		(17,200)
SUBTOTAL	67.24	5,090,392	48.24	3,879,645
POLICE				
PROFESSIONAL	70.92	9,259,442	63.74	8,290,874
SWORN	154.26	22,679,433	149.97	21,865,636
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		0		(2,610)
SUBTOTAL	225.18	31,938,875	213.70	30,153,900
FIRE				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	9.00	1,169,345	7.00	1,071,642
FIRE PREVENTION	12.00	1,883,709	10.00	1,676,700
FIRE OPERATIONS	105.00	21,265,983	103.94	19,776,648
FIRE TRAINING	1.00	343,722	0.00	65,431
FIRE SERVICES	0.00	134,712	0.00	109,590
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	1.00	131,743	0.00	68,600
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(53,332)		(43,860)
SUBTOTAL	128.00	24,875,882	120.94	22,724,751
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
COMMUNITY SERVICES	7.00	929,658	7.22	930,348
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES	1.00	158,912	1.00	109,695
HOUSING	11.38	7,877,509	10.18	6,846,368
PARKS & RECREATION ADMINISTRATION	11.72	1,016,747	21.84	704,149
PARKS	64.96	8,431,437	60.14	7,183,582
RECREATION	71.14	5,165,272	57.92	5,036,187
CHILD CARE	89.10	4,726,012	80.13	4,422,640
GOLF	0.00	2,046,556	0.00	2,113,660
LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION / TECH SERVICES	10.90	972,573	8.25	748,691
LIBRARY PUBLIC SERVICES	26.50	2,825,681	33.92	2,412,725
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(719,440)		(810,595)
SUBTOTAL	293.70	33,430,917	280.58	29,697,450

ORGANIZATION BUDGET SUMMARY: FY 2009-2010

	2008-09		2009-10	
	FTE POSITIONS	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	FTE POSITIONS	BUDGET EXPENDITURES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	11.00	1,284,179	6.00	981,854
PERMIT CENTER	0.00	9,600	0.00	7,600
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(70,000)		(110,250)
SUBTOTAL	11.00	1,223,779	6.00	879,204
PLANNING				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	32.25	3,000,123	20.31	1,999,762
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(185,000)		(687,105)
SUBTOTAL	32.25	2,815,123	20.31	1,312,657
PUBLIC WORKS				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	2.00	347,473	2.00	327,102
BUILDING INSPECTION, PLAN CHECK & CODE ENFRMNT.	33.48	3,583,976	18.48	2,086,690
ENGINEERING / FLOOD ALERT	43.00	5,070,023	31.68	4,095,377
TRAFFIC SIGNALS	6.00	1,527,766	6.00	1,443,458
STREET MAINTENANCE	46.29	6,913,012	40.01	5,632,296
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	8.00	14,086,249	9.00	6,173,630
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(1,871,708)		(1,281,720)
SUBTOTAL	138.77	29,656,791	107.17	18,476,833
ENVIRONMENTAL UTILITIES				
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION	7.75	954,738	8.85	889,519
ENGINEERING	20.00	4,483,066	16.95	4,564,131
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	43.48	2,187,186	44.92	2,070,039
SOLID WASTE RECYCLING & GREEN WASTE	9.00	13,683,211	9.00	13,837,513
WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION	3.00	2,163,663	3.00	2,252,968
WATER TREATMENT & STORAGE	6.00	3,392,309	6.00	3,420,243
DRY CREEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	8.00	766,244	8.00	735,726
ENVIRONMENTAL UTILITIES MAINTENANCE	28.48	3,931,041	25.44	4,551,180
WWW ANALYSIS	10.00	6,291,292	10.34	6,422,188
PLEASANT GROVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	6.00	3,650,687	7.00	3,436,108
WATER ADMINISTRATION	3.00	1,104,759	3.00	1,378,145
WATER DISTRIBUTION	26.12	561,928	27.44	553,813
WASTEWATER COLLECTION	24.00	1,401,074	24.52	1,412,404
WATER CONSERVATION	3.00	797,509	6.44	751,133
RECYCLED WATER	2.00	5,039,299	2.00	5,318,002
METER RETROFIT PROGRAM	7.00	641,084	6.00	571,971
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	3.00	1,425,981	3.48	1,294,341
UTILITY EXPLORATION CENTER	3.18	364,653	4.16	362,534
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(5,573,280)		(5,341,285)
SUBTOTAL	213.00	47,266,444	216.56	48,480,673
ELECTRIC				
ADMINISTRATION & COMMUNITY BENEFITS	25.00	9,222,858	27.14	7,881,862
DISTRIBUTION	83.46	13,632,638	75.97	13,393,608
POWER SUPPLY	32.00	119,818,121	31.00	121,869,328
LESS: REIMBURSED EXPENDITURES		(4,236,812)		(2,850,229)
SUBTOTAL	140.46	138,436,805	134.11	140,294,569
OTHER				
COMMUNITY GRANTS		770,000		659,162
GALLERIA LEASE PAYMENT		1,400,000		1,448,415
RETIREMENT PAYOUTS		152,800		0
POST RETIREMENT OPERATING TRANSFERS		3,790,695		4,425,386
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS		753,720		400,000
GENERAL TRUST FUNDS		7,000		0
AUTOMOTIVE REPLACEMENT		201,000		0
ANNEXATION PAYMENTS		2,100,000		2,100,000
OTHER (VERNON LLD, OPEN SPACE MAINT, ACS)		81,290		4,500
SUBTOTAL		9,256,505		9,037,463
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	1,399.16	346,037,964	1,282.63	324,380,714
PLUS:				
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		171,411,878		58,138,422
CIP CONTRIBUTIONS TO RDA		35,000		0
DEBT SERVICE - GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS		22,791,980		22,858,396
SERVICE DISTRICTS		4,184,208		4,169,482
COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS		43,711,228		34,838,978
REPAYMENT OF INTERFUND LOANS		3,187,000		187,000
REGIONAL CONNECTION FEES - SPWA		3,889,200		2,634,000
TOTAL RESOURCES REQUIRED / EST APPROPRIATIONS	1,399.16	595,248,458	1,282.63	447,206,992

Appendix E: Comments Received



COUNTY OF PLACER

BOARD MEMBERS

F. G. "ROCKY" ROCKHOLM
District 1

JIM HOLMES
District 3

ROBERT M. WEYGANDT
District 2

KIRK UHLER
District 4

JENNIFER MONTGOMERY
District 5

OFFICE OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE

THOMAS M. MILLER, County Executive Officer

175 FULWEILER AVENUE / AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

TELEPHONE: 530/889-4030

FAX: 530/889-4023

www.placer.ca.gov

February 10, 2010

Kris Berry
Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission
145 Fulweiler Avenue, Ste 110
Auburn, CA 95603

Dear Ms. Berry:

Placer County (County) is commenting to the Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for the City of Roseville's Administrative Draft Municipal Service Review (ADMSR) document, dated January 2, 2010. The County has expressed interest in this process since July 2009 when LAFCO affirmed analysis of the existing Sphere of Influence (SOI) areas would be evaluated and we have made every effort to be as comprehensive as possible within the 30-day public review period afforded.

Government Code Section 56430 (b) requires LAFCO perform a comprehensive review of all agencies that provide service or services within the designated geographic areas. In the County's September 2, 2009 letter, we requested the ADMSR recognize the County as a service provider in the unincorporated area. Unfortunately, the ADMSR delivered excludes an evaluation of the County as a service provider and does not contain analysis of the existing SOI.

Scope of this Municipal Service Review

Exhibit 1 within the ADMSR displays a map identifying the current SOI, the Roseville city limits, and Reason Farms (the property proposed for annexation) and appears to be the map of the designated geographic area for study. Section 1.2 and other areas within the document reference this map in describing the scope of analysis. The County interprets Exhibit 1 to be the intended "coverage" area of this document, including the existing SOI areas.

It is not appropriate or consistent with LAFCO's original determination that the ADMSR excludes the existing SOI from the technical, financial, and governance analyses, limiting review to what appears to be only the city limits with a projected 5-10% growth rate and Reason Farms. While it may be a reasonable assumption that the existing SOI areas will not build out within the five-year life of this document, deferral of existing SOI analysis as currently portrayed is not acceptable when a Municipal Services Review of the existing SOI areas has never been completed.

Consideration of the County as service provider

The County concludes that the ADMSR identifies the existing SOI areas as part of the designated geographic area for study and finds the ADMSR insufficient in objectivity and analysis with its identification and conclusion that Roseville is the service provider.

While this issue may not be material to Reason Farms given the very limited need for municipal services expected it is material to existing SOI areas, in particularly the Sunset Industrial Area (SIA).

To facilitate the inclusion of the County as a service provider within the SIA area, the County has prepared a SIA Services Assessment (attached). We request your consultant include this into the Municipal Service Review to be presented to LAFCO. While the County is not required to prepare a Municipal Service Review document, our assessment is structured to address all elements of a Municipal Services Review. This should prove of great assistance to your consultant.

The Sunset Industrial Area

The County's interest and commitment to build out of the Sunset Industrial Area as part of unincorporated Placer County has been well communicated to Roseville, and cannot be understated. The SIA is the County's primary area for non residential development and long-term financial planning depends on that area remaining unincorporated. Annexations by cities of portions with conversion of land to residential uses has reduced already limited land available for industrial development, challenged the viability of non residential, and minimized the intended use of that area as a primary economic engine to support countywide services. Countywide services, such as health and human services, jails, elections, and probation are provided to all Placer County citizens in incorporated and unincorporated areas.

The County currently provides service within the SIA, has invested substantial resources upwards of \$18,000,000 in addressing growth and service delivery in the future, and fully intends to serve that area in the future. The County decision makers were so concerned for protection of the SIA that in the 1997 SIA Plan update, objectives were established calling for cities to withdraw their SOIs within the SIA.

This remains the policy of the County to date and has been provided in writing to Roseville. As recent as 2008, the County provided pointed communication as Roseville contemplated its boundary with the stated interest to ensure there is no disruption or impact to the SIA remaining within the unincorporated area and serviced by the County.

Conclusion

The County wishes to confirm that the application recently received by LAFCO pertaining to the annexation of the Reasons Farm property will not be acted upon until completion of the MSR and adoption of the new sphere for the City based upon the MSR. We understand the LAFCO actions to be considered include: (1) approval of the Municipal Services Review document, (2) adoption of the new sphere to include Reason Farms, and (3) action on Reason Farms annexation.

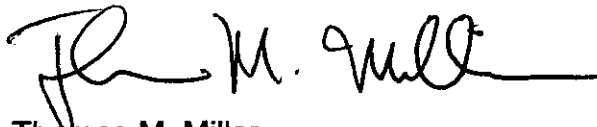
The County is requesting action reflective of our interests assuming this ADMSR will include all current SOI areas. We request LAFCO:

1. Direct incorporation into the ADMSR, the Placer County Sunset Industrial Area Services Assessment, dated November 12, 2009, and provide a revised review draft.
2. Recognize adherence to Government Code section 56425 (b) by requiring the City and County meet to discuss the proposed new boundaries of the sphere as pertains to Reason Farms prior to the City submitting an application to the commission to update its sphere and recognize any agreements with the County.
3. Take actions to amend the City of Roseville Sphere of Influence to exclude the Sunset Industrial Area.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation, and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

COUNTY OF PLACER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. M. Miller", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Thomas M. Miller,
Placer County Executive Officer

TM:AC:br

Attachment: Placer County Sunset Industrial Services Assessment